

The Bismarck Tribune.

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TRIBUNE TWINKLES.

A BISMARCK woman says that her husband is always in low spirits. Does she mean that he drinks ten-cent whisky?

JUDGE ADAMS, of Savannah, recently fined a negro woman for eating peanuts in court. Now watch the dispatches for another "damage" suit under the civil rights act.

AN exchange says there are always more women than men in an insane asylum. It didn't seem to have time to look up the statistics and explain who sends them there.

MRS. LANPTRY's butler stands six feet three inches high in his hose, and does love to hurl a dute from the doorstep and paste him against a picket fence across the street.

FALL RIVER ADVANCE: The Arizona vigilantes have hung a man because he was such a confirmed liar. We begin to see a reason why Eli Perkins keeps out of that territory.

A BISMARCK youth of four uneventful summers ate an entire leaf which he tore from a copy of Puck the other day. The doctor is now treating him for humor in the stomach.

YOUNG Nutt is receiving so many leap-year proposals that he has made up his mind that the fates are determined to punish him in some terrible manner for his free use of the pistol.

A WASHINGTON author announces that he will soon issue a book entitled "The Hidden Life of a Congressman," and Anthony Comstock says he won't, and that's the way the case stands as we go to press.

THE Chinese New Year lasts two weeks, but the participants in its festivities never wind up with headache enough to stock a hospital. They stay sober like heathens and never get drunk as civilized gentlemen do.

A CHICAGO man got hold of the wrong jug the other day and took a big drink of a mixture of kerosene oil and muriatic acid. Then he accused the servant girl of stealing his whisky and pouring water in the jug to conceal the theft.

ELLA WHEELER has the art of consolation reduced down to a more than Emma Abbott fine point.—Chicago Sun. Yes, that's so; and say, Goodall, did you notice before the explosion how— But this is no place to compare notes. Have written you.

AN insane man thinks he can dam the Niagara below the falls. There are a number of newspapers published there but not one of them has referred to the poor creature as "a dam idiot." There seems to be no life or enterprise whatever at Niagara during the winter season.

PHILADELPHIA has a young lady of 20 years who weighs 332 pounds, and Boston has a young man whose arms each measure over five feet in length. These people seem to have been constructed by a wise providence purposely for each other, and some means should be employed to bring them together.

A MAN who stole a mule in Wyoming asked for a suspension of public opinion until the facts were made known, but the people over there are an off-hand, impetuous lot, and decided without any unnecessary debate that suspension of the thief would be more in keeping with the peculiarities of the case, and acted accordingly.

A young and blooming poetess writes thus to an eastern editor: "Better that I have looked into your eyes (Soft orbs I've learned so lovingly to prize); It shall be better that I've heard you speak. Have seen the love blush mantling on your cheek."

The idea of a blush mantling the cheek of an editor! In our hilarious laughter and cavorting around after reading this we have upset the paste pot and ruined a beautifully embossed copy of Sarah Barnum and our well worn bible. But even yet we laugh and cavort!

NEW YORK JOURNAL: "Did you ever try roller-skating?" inquired a young lady of a sickly-looking slim.

"Yeth, only onth," he replied. "Why did you give it up?" "Because I tried to tlop mythelf on my heeth."

"Pooh! that never prevented me from learning."

"Yeth, I know, but don'tcher know that you wear a—I mean that you—that is—er, don'tcher know?" and finding that he was over his head the slim floated out.

The editor of the Early (S. C.) Messenger attended a recent musicale at the high school in Pickens, and thus describes the success of two young lady performers: "It was shimmering sunbeams pitched against raven tresses, the mel low gray against the keen black, the Palmetto state against Georgia gold fields; the lark with her side, the streaks of the morning, against the nightingale, rivaling a songstress whose lips the Attic bees had stung with the nectar of sweetness. If these two girls were cut out in little stars and placed in the firmament, all the world would be in love with night." Even after this the subscription price of his paper remains at the same figure.

"YOUR cheeks have the blush of the rose," he said,

"And your hair's like a summer dream; And your teeth shine out from their rosy bed, Outriving the ivory's gleam.

Your lips are an altar, on which to lay A tribute of kisses sweet, And your smile is as bright as a morn in May— But you have such voluptuous feet!

"Your voice is as sweet as the tinkling bells That sound from Fairy and caves; Your bosom heaves soft in voluptuous swells, As heaves the sea's midsummer waves; Your breath is balmy as feathery wind That softly o'er Paradise blows— You'd be the most perfect of womankind If it wain't for that wart on your nose!"

A MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.

It was near midnight when the lumbering stage coach on which we were a passenger rolled up to the door of the hotel in a bustling mining camp in Montana. The ride from the railroad had been a long and dreary one, and after stretching our tired limbs and donating our editorial name to the unique collection of hieroglyphical curiosities on the well worn bed register we were shown to a room. As the rising sun smiled a cheery "good morning" to the denizens of the town over the lofty, snow-crowned peaks of the range to the eastward, we arose and gazed from the window upon the bustling scenes in the street below. Roughly clad miners were hurrying to and fro, bearing in their hands the inevitable dinner pail; flashily dressed gamblers with eyes heavy with an all-night watch over the antics of the festive "tiger," or holding communion with fellow sports around the poker table, moved wearily along, seeking their beds for a few hours' sleep; stage coaches and freight wagons rattled up and down the street gathering up their loads of freight and passengers for the railway, forty miles distant, and all seemed bustle and confusion. A short distance away, on a rolling knoll, our eyes caught sight of the rough wooden headboards of a cemetery—a frontier cemetery, where nearly every grave contained a pair of boots. These rough western homes of the dead had always possessed a strange fascination for us. An indescribable feeling of awe, mixed with a strange curiosity, ever pervades the breast when one walks about a burying ground where the majority of the headboards bear inscriptions similar to this:

JACK DUNN.

KILLED

August 10, 1872.

Aged 38 Years.

We resolved to visit this city of the dead, and after a hearty breakfast set forth for the spot. To our surprise we found that nearly every board bore an epitaph—a novelty in a western graveyard. Almost the first one we came to stood silently up above the unobtrusive remains below, with this verse engraved with a jack-knife in rough characters below the inscription:

"He squared himself and pulled his pop,
Like lightning, but before he
Could pull it off Jim got the drop
And Sandy went to glory."

This tells the whole story in a few words. A little farther along we find a temperance lecture of mute but forcible eloquence in these roughly carved lines:

"Here lies a stiff named Aleck Drum,
Who spent his time in drinking rum,
As gamely a fight was never fit,
But rum possessed the winnin' grit,
An' he left the world with delirium shakes,
An' a body guard of sociable snakes."

Immediately by the side of this poor victim lay a gambler—at least his epitaph would lead to that inference. The verse had been painted on the board and bore the scars of a contest of several years with storms and dust, yet we managed to decipher it:

"No sport in all this mountain land
That ever mixed a pack
Could sit and play the winnin' hand,
Fornest old Monte Jack,
But death in some way slipped the out,
Or played some hoodoo trick,
An' bucked agin the boy an' put
Him in the hole too quick."

A few rods away an almost indistinct grave was found in a neglected state, the board rotted off and lying upon its side. We picked it up, and with difficulty deciphered the following:

"He bummed his food and bummed his drink,
And bummed a bed to sleep in;
We almost looked to see him rise
And bum a grave to creep in;
And ten to one he bummed his way
Into the land of summer,
And bummed a harp on which to play
His tune: 'The Jolly Bummer.'"

Far over to the eastward side of this strange cemetery we came upon a neat white board standing over a grave which showed some evidences of care. To protect it from the ravages of storms a covering of stones had been placed over the grave, and on the board some friend had engraved the following:

"When Kitty Dean was dying
The winter winds were sighing
A mournful song of sorrow through the camp;
She was the only human
In the form of lovely woman
That ever to these frontier wilds did tramp."

She was always gay and frisky
When her hide was full of whisky,
Of which no fonder person could be found,
Which is why she died a screamin'
With tremen after tremen,
And which is why we slid her under ground."

In a remote portion of the enclosure we found seven graves in a group, over which stood one large board bearing the names of the silent dead, and the information that they quit the world in a row at the "Nugget Sample Room," a noted saloon and gambling house. The verse following the inscription is to the point:

"The way the playful pistols popped
Was fearful far to see,
And as each punctured victim flopped
The mob yelled fiendishly,
And when the smoke had cleared away
The clean-up showed that seven
Brave boys had made a sudden play,
For a bunkin' place in heaven."

We started to move again toward the town, and just before reaching the limit of the cemetery paused to read this unique epitaph: "The feller we slid out tonight right here, Was a kicker worse'n a Texas steer; No matter w'at cum before o' Dick, He war' bound to chip in with his chronic kick. He couldn't be suited—no matter what Was brought to his notice he'd kick on the spot, And e'en with his latest expirin' breath He war' kuckin' like fury agin o' Death. He kicked when we—"

We felt the ground giving away beneath us and with horror realized that we were falling down an old abandoned shaft, the mouth of which had been hidden by a thin covering of brush and earth. As we shot down into its dark

and noisome depths we gave utterance to one wild, piercing scream of terror and struck the bottom with the "dull and sickening thud" of history!

The city editor doubled up in his chair and laughed like a hideous hyena; the telegraph editor threw his dispatches all over the room and howled with delicious glee; the cashier rushed into the sanctum and held his voluptuous abdomen and roared like a fiend; the elongated proprietor joined the hilarious group and grinned and squaled like a demon just out from the boiling depths of Hades for a holiday, and nearly every citizen in the ward came bounding in, took in the situation, and joined their diabolical guffaws until the sanctum looked like a revised edition of pandemonium. Our western journey was but the wild imaginings of a tired brain. Our graveyard visit was but a myth. With a hideous scream we had fallen from our chair in a horrible dream.

WYOMING COURT SCENE.

While sitting in the TRIBUNE sanctum and gazing upon a fine, large picture of Bill Nye, which occupies a place on the wall, the writer recalled a Wyoming court scene, in which the great humorist bore a leading part. Bill came to Laramie and hung out his modest shingle as an attorney at law, before he entered the newspaper field, and long before he dreamed of the vicious fun lying dormant in his brain. His keen abilities as a lawyer soon attracted attention, and before he had been very long a resident of the handsome little mountain city he was elected a justice of the peace by a large majority.

On one occasion the writer, who was holding down the city page of one of the dailies of the town, attended Bill's court to get a report of a case in which a young cowboy was accused of abducting a mule belonging to a ranchman. Nye's predecessor, Judge Pease, had a little dog named "Calamity" who was a constant attendant at court, and who had been taught to sit up and sing a doleful song when commanded to do so. In the case in question the prosecuting attorney, Charles Bramel, had just made a stirring speech, and as he took his seat, "Calamity" imagined he heard a call on him, and rearing up facing the judge he began a plea that paralyzed the house. Bill sat like a statue and gazed down upon the howling canine with that queer, earnest look of his, moving his eyes neither to the left nor right, and listening with seemingly rapt attention. The dog kept up his whining song for at least two minutes, and when he ceased Nye straightened up and said:

"The court has listened attentively to the evidence and to the remarks of the eminent counsel on either side. While the interpretation put upon the evidence by the counsel for the territory left it in a somewhat clouded shape, his eminent rival, who has just spoken, has blown away the smoke and has left every point so clearly defined, that the court experiences no difficulty in arriving at what it must deem a just decision. The court does not consider the evidence sufficient to warrant it in holding the defendant to await the action of the grand jury, and therefore must order his discharge."

The house roared, and "Calamity" wagged his tail and trotted out, looking up into the faces of the attendants with that proud, glad smile, which all young attorneys wear when they win their first case.

DIDN'T KEEP IT.

A few days since a stranger was eating dinner in an Idaho hotel, and beckoning a waiter to him said:

"Bring me a glass of water."

"Sir?" And the nonplussed waiter looked at him curiously.

"Bring me a glass of water."

The waiter went out into the kitchen and soon returned and said:

"Beg pardon, stranger, but that last order of yours has slipped my memory. What is it you want?"

"I want—a glass—of—water! Do you understand that?"

A bright idea struck the waiter, and he rushed out to the bar. The bar-keeper looked over the labels on every bottle in the house, shook his head and said there wasn't a drop in stock. The waiter returned to the gentleman and reported, whereupon the latter roared out:

"You infernal idiot, can't you understand plain English! I want a glass of water—water to drink—and I want it d—n quick!"

In desperation the waiter hurried up the proprietor and told him the story. The landlord looked puzzled and himself entered the dining-room and approached the stranger and said:

"Excuse me, sir, but my waiter is a little hard of hearing. I will take your order."

"I ordered a glass of water. Nothing but straight water."

"I'm sorry," replied the landlord, "but I can't accommodate you. There is so little call for those foreign drinks here that it doesn't pay to keep 'em. We've got some prime Kentucky whisky in the bar, if you can get along on that."

The stranger finished his meal in silence, but oh! what a thinking he kept up.

A DESPONDENT CHIEF.

A private letter from Standing Bull informs the TRIBUNE that Sitting Bull is feeling sad and despondent. Confinement to the limits of the reservation galls him, and the cold weather shuts him up in his princely lodge where his only pastime is found in reading the bible and reflecting over the startling uncertainties of mundane matters. He longs for the warpath again. He would fain embrace a pony with his parenthetical legs, gather his warriors about him and again plunge into the heated cauldron of war, but the troops have him by the back of the neck, figuratively speaking, and he fears that a sudden plunge might burst the buttons off his shirt. His royal heart again longs for the stirring scenes of strife and petty larceny, and he takes not kindly to the plan of salvation as laid before him by the missionaries. His thoughts are not of a home beyond this vale of tears where the worm dieth not and the fire is not

quenched, but of a royal season of glee and gore on this side of the line.

Poor old Bull! His case is a sad one. He does not have to probe very far back into the past to unearth scenes the memory of which causes his aged heart to glow with aboriginal pleasure and flip around in hilarious glee. He is getting away over into the sere and yellow leaf of old age, yet he can see those scenes distinctly without spectacles. Then he was a proud and haughty chieftain with an air of imperial dignity and a redolent breath that awed all who came in collision with it; now he squats humbly down in the dust of humility and chews his daily allowance of tripe in thoughtful silence. Once his loud, ringing whoop of war was borne on almost every breeze to the terror-stricken ears of his enemies; now if he whoops one wild, extemporaneous whoop some meddling minion of the government will take him by the bronze ear and tell him to shut off his bubbling music or he'll run him into the guardhouse. Once he owned horses, lands and personal property of great value; now his storehouse contains but a carefully selected stock of vacant gloom and he can't afford to wear socks except on Sundays and national holidays. How have the mighty fallen!

The powers that be should do something for this poor, stricken son-of-a-gun. It is a shame that a country which is so boastful of her free institutions should permit this old man to mope about and pine away and die for just one taste of gurgling gore, when it can so easily grant him relief. Let a call be made on the loyal cities of the land for contributions of duds enough for the aged chief, to kill off as the spirit moves him during the long months of winter, and his old heart will bound with pleasure over the touching mark of solicitude and esteem. And when the glad springtime comes with its birds and flowers and soft, balmy breezes, turn him loose and occasionally send trusted messengers to notify him when Rufusio Hatcheroidal Europeanola Dunderdramum traveling lunatic asylums or Yellowstone park editorial excursions will cross the country, and native instinct will teach him the rest. The attention of congress should be called to this matter.

A BEWILDERED FATHER.

A few days since the good people of Jamestown might have been seen holding converse together, slightly shaking their heads and asking each other what could be the matter with McClure, of the Alert. He was acting strangely, and the general verdict seemed to be that the poor fellow had overworked himself and had warped his brain. When he first came down town in the morning he walked with head erect and brought his left foot down at each step with military emphasis, while his proud and puckered lips in whistling strains poured forth the stirring notes of that popular air: "I'm a Daisy, and Don't You Forget It." The first place he struck was a saloon, into which he marched and told the barkeeper he'd snake him first baby out of the box for the cigars. The professor of chemistry wondered at this but set up the box, and his wonder increased when Mac shouted out: "That's one baby on you!" He meant "horse," but his thoughts seemed to be wandering. After leaving the saloon a friend scooted him and asked how low the thermometer was, and Mac answered, "Ten pounds, and the fattest little rooster you ever saw." The man gazed after him in amazement and Mac sailed into the postoffice and told the clerk he'd forgotten his key and asked him to please hand out what babies there were in his box. The clerk thought it was one of Mac's dry jokes and shot off the regulation laugh, and the looney newspaper man sought his office. There he found Warnock figuring on his weekly bank statement, but Mac wasn't going to allow such business to interfere with the telling of the good news he bore. He lit a cigar, cocked his feet up on the desk and with a my-name-is-Eli look said:

"Warnock, we had a row at our house last night."

"That so? Which licked?"

"Oh, I wasn't referring to that kind of a family matter. My life's got a waby!"

Warnock looked at him quizzically and asked: "How's that?"

"I mean my wabe's got a giby—no, dammit, my babe's wot a— Oh, Helena! I can't talk!"

"Your language does seem to be somewhat demoralized," said Warnock. "Try it again and you may hit onto the theme you seem so anxious to discuss."

"What I meant to say was this, that at ten o'clock last night my boy had a ten pound wife—or, rather, my—my— What did I say?"

"If I correctly caught the drift of your remark you alluded to a wedding at your house last night?"

"Wedding nothing! What's a bedding got to do with a waby. Nothing, sir; absolutely nothing! What I desire to say to you is that— By Jove! you just out to see the fat rascal kick up his editorial heels and squeal! Say, Warnock, did you ever have a baby?"

Warnock moved around to where he could reach the telephone and summon assistance if Mac got wild, for he firmly believed the poor fellow had gone stark, staring mad. Mac began to write, and the truth came to Warnock in an instant when the following notice was handed to him, with the notice that it be inserted at the top of column next pure reading matter in ordinary news type and no other baby to be mentioned in the same issue:

BOAN.—Last night to Marshall McClure, proprietor of the Alert, a son weighing ten pounds. Mr. McClure is to be congratulated on his gratifying achievement.

Even in print he claimed all of the credit, but to his honor be it said that in his great joy he generously went out and shook Warnock for the cigars—and stuck him.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian says: "The Bismarck Tribune is one of the newest liveliest, handsomest and best papers published in the territory." Those papers which so assiduously aver that a southern Dakota journal cannot tell the truth will now see their error.

BEN BUTLER announces officially that he is out of politics forever. Politics will please accept our hearty congratulations.

THE AMATEURS SOLILOQUY.

To skate or not to skate, that is the question; Whether 'tis nobler to sit here and suffer The stings and arrows of a mad desire To hire a pair of Number Tens and on The frisky rollers glide about the rink, Or to brace up, and by a spurt of courage Fasten the rolling steeds unto my hoofs And join the giddy throng upon the floor, And get there Eli with terrific speed. To skim, to scoot, to glide, perchance to fall— To fall! Aye! there's the rub! Perchance to sit down on the rudder with A crash that will the spinal column curve, Or shoot its severed end up through my hat; Mayhap to squat with force that will produce A case of sad concussion of the brain, And other points that also may concuss With zealous and complete consciousness! Aye! by me haldome, 'tis better far To sit me here and curb my mad desire, And be content to howl and clap my hands And kick with glee up at the chondaliers And whoop with laughter when some skater sits Him down with seemingly impetuous haste Upon the southern suburbs of his back! And since I think of it, I dare not skate And run the risk of being sorely bruised, Else I with comports cannot sit upon The jury on the morrow, unto which A justice of the peace hath summoned me!

AN ESSAY ON ROLLER SKATES.

[BILL NYE.]

The roller skate is a wayward little quadruped. It is as frolicsome and more innocent looking than a lamb, but for interfering with one's upright attitude in the community, it is perhaps the best machine that has appeared in the city.

One's first feelings on standing up on a pair of roller skates, is an unaccountable tendency to come from together. One foot may start out toward Idaho, while the other as promptly strikes out for Arizona. The legs do not stand by each other as legs related by blood should do, but each shows a disposition to set up in business alone, and leave you to take care of yourself as best you may. The awkwardness of this arrangement is apparent. While they are setting up independently, there is nothing for you to do, but sit down and await further developments. And you have to sit down, too, without having made any previous preparation for it and without having devoted as much thought to it as you might have done had you been consulted in the matter.

One of the most noticeable things at a skating rink is the strong attraction between the human body and the floor of the rink. If the human body had been coming through space for days and days, at the rate of a million miles a second and without stopping at eating stations, and excepting Sundays, when it strikes the floor we could understand why it struck with so much violence. As it is, however, the thing is inexplicable.

There are different kinds of falls in vogue at the rink. There are the rear falls and the front falls, the Cardinal Wolsey fall, the fall one across the other, three in a pile, and so on. There are some of the falls that I would like to be excused from describing. The rear fall is the favorite. It is more frequently utilized than any other. There are two positions in skating, the perpendicular and horizontal. Advanced skaters prefer the perpendicular, while others affect the horizontal.

Skates are no respecters of persons. They will lay out a minister of the gospel or mayor of the city as readily as they will a short-coated, one suspended boy or giddy girl. When one of a man's feet starts for Nevada and the other for Colorado, that does not separate him from the floor or break up his fun. Other portions of his body will take the place his feet have just left with a promptness that is surprising; and he will find that the fun has just begun—for the people looking on.

The equipments for the rink are a pair of skates, a cushion, and a bottle of liniment.

THE COWBOY POET.

In a recent rhythmical cyclone William Y. Buttes, "the cowboy poet" who is leading the wild, exciting life of a herder of musty books in one of the departments at Washington, attempts to describe a cattle stampede in a storm. His last verse will cause a broad smile to ripple like a gleam of wind-shaken sunshine all over the broad west, where the cowboy is quite extensively known. It dashes off on its pilgrimage in this pathetic style:

"A hundred horned heads wrecked on the plain;
A score of bronchos writhing on the sod;
The prairie furrowed by the ruthless train,
And half a dozen herders gone to God!"

If it did not fear that it would be accused of blasphemy or sacrilegious levity, the TRIBUNE would be almost tempted to remark that the last line would cause the Almighty himself to laugh heartily and wonder at the ignorance of mankind. Anyone who knows the cowboy knows that he would feel as uneasy and out of place in heaven as an editor feels in the sanctuary of a church, and that he has about as much respect for God as he has for a county sheriff. Mr. Buttes may mean well and may think there is a heaven fitted up with wrought iron furniture and pistol-proof mirrors especially for cowboys, but the TRIBUNE hastens to assure him that there is not. A western poet would have handled the subject somewhat differently. [His word painting and smooth, flowery diction might not size up very favorably with that which education has bestowed upon the departmental cowboy, but he would ring a great deal more prize truth into his lines. A western must herder would have wound up that surging wad of literary dynamite something like this:

A hundred horned heads wrecked on the plain;
A score of bronchos writhing where they fell;
The prairie furrowed by the ruthless train,
And half a dozen herders gone to—

Well, we haven't time to dive into the subject and reel off a string of rhyming ideas, but will subside after saying that Mr. Buttes should subscribe for a few western papers and keep posted on cowboys, if he is so badly stuck on them.

They now call him "Smiler Colfax."

The Bismarck Tribune

McLEAN COUNTY.

An intelligent resident of McLean county has just returned from a trip all over the settled country lying north of us, and informs the TRIBUNE that in his trip he visited many of the homes of settlers. In every instance he found them comfortably situated for the winter, with plenty of food and fuel, and all living in bright anticipation of a glorious future. Every settler with whom he conversed was contented, and they all spoke highly of the country and their future prospects. The tables at which our informant sat, were bountifully supplied with good, wholesome, nutritious food, the people were warmly and comfortably clothed, and every home bore an air of rural comfort that was pleasing to the eye.

The inexhaustible beds of lignite coal which underlies so much of this locality are of untold value to the settler. It makes excellent fuel, and can be supplied at a remarkably low cost. This coal is being largely used in lieu of wood, and for both heating and cooking purposes, it meets every requirement. The veins crop out so numerous all over the land that almost every vicinity can have a mine of its own, and an inexhaustible supply of fuel right at its doors. These immense deposits of lignite stretch far away on every side, and their value to the country can never be estimated.

The tales of suffering which emanate from the brains of chronic grumblers and find their way into the eastern press, are the veriest bosh. Our settlers are living in a condition of comfort that tens of thousands of the poorer classes in the east would envy, and they stand ready at any time to bear cheering and willing testimony to the assertion. Their homes are comfortable, and each settler knows full well that the broad acres which he has taken up but wait the touch of the plow and the magic air of spring and summer to pour golden wealth into his grasp. Each one feels as the prisoner after leaving the close confines of his dreary home and again going forth into the air. In their eastern homes they were crowded upon a few acres that would barely produce a subsistence for their families, and since they have thrown off the fetters of confinement and elbowed their way out of the overcrowded districts to a broad land of peace and plenty, they feel as happy as birds set free from a cage. They stand in their doorways and gaze with rapture-kindled eyes over the broad, outstretching expanse of arable land which they can call their own, and no monarch ever gazed over his peopled empire with a greater feeling of pride than that which wells up in their grateful hearts. And when the suns of summer tinge with golden gleam their fields of "No. 1 hard," they will sit at eventide with their happy, contented families about them, look over the beautiful picture as the waving grain waves to and fro in the balmy air in graceful undulations and thank God for guiding them to the land of peace and plenty; the great land of promise; the famed wonderland of the Dakotas.

This is no imaginative dream nor idle word picture. It is no overdrawn exaggeration of the pen launched heartlessly forth to trap the unwary—it is an undisputable reality backed up by the experience of thousands who are living in affluence within the confines of our heaven-favored territory. The verdict of every settler who has raised a crop of this wonderful grain which is attracting the attention of the world, will coincide with every view of the matter which the TRIBUNE has ever flashed from its columns. It is true that we want immigration, but the TRIBUNE will never prostitute its bright pages by impriming upon them false and criminal misrepresentations. We desire to see our great territory filled up with prosperous, industrious and skilled farmers, and we will use our best endeavors to bring them here by publishing the pure truth, undefiled by the least tinge of falsehood. No exaggeration is necessary. The established facts are so wonderful in themselves that they awaken incredulity wherever they are circulated. At times we are led to think it would be prudent to suppress many things which are known to be facts, simply because the dwellers in the peopled east find it difficult to credit the wonderful stories that reach their listening ears. They sound to them like the fairy tales of old, and they cannot but form an analogy while holding them up in comparison with these books of fabled story.

A tide of immigration will pour in upon us in the spring, and those who come and settle upon our lands and make their homes here will, ere the frosts of autumn again turn the emerald grasses to gold, join heartily and joyfully with the TRIBUNE in singing in glad strains their praises of this great wonderland of the world.

In its issue of Thursday morning the Pioneer-Press offers this sensible conclusion:

"It would save time, money and bad blood if the programme to legalize the removal of the capital of Dakota to Bismarck by congressional enactment should be carried out. A fact accomplished might just as well be recognized as such, and if the recognition comes from a source high enough to set possible questioning at rest, so much the better for all concerned. It would be as hard to tell what good could come of a continued struggle over the Dakota capital question as to say what is the exact legal status of that

question at present. As far as understood, the capital removal bill itself is not declared unconstitutional in its entirety by the decision of Judge Edgerton; but the commissioners are merely ousted from their office. Meantime, even this decision is but tentative; and while the matter is dragging itself wearily through the territorial courts, Bismarck is the capital to all intents and purposes, and the necessary buildings will be completed about as soon as a decision can be rendered. It is more than improbable that, after this much has been done, a new site should be selected, and the whole work gone over again. The citizens of Bismarck having by their private munificence, provided for the accommodation of the territorial legislature and officers by the gift of property worth a quarter of a million of dollars, and having acted in entire good faith in the matter, it would seem to be idle to contemplate a second capital removal, or to implacably oppose the first. And at the same time it may be remembered that this consideration is furnished by Bismarck alone, and not raised by taxation from the people of the entire territory, so that no argument can be drawn from it against a future division and the establishment of a capital for South Dakota. Leaving the mooted question of the past entirely alone, it is clearly the interest of the future that an end should be put to this source of internal trouble by the recognition of Bismarck as the present capital of Dakota. If congress shall settle this question, it will consent to be settled and stay settled much more readily than if left to be fought over by the tenacious and bitterly hostile factions in territorial politics.

THE Kalamazoo Telegraph says: "A Kalamazooan just returned from Dakota avers that for ten days the thermometer marked 40 degrees below zero; that the people went to bed with their clothes on, boots and all, and that this did not prevent them from being frost bitten. His nose attests the solemn truth of his story." If the good Lord had not long since discontinued His practice of striking liars dead there would have been mourning in a Kalamazoo family when that statement was made. We would like to meet the author of that statement. It would be interesting to stand in the presence of a man whose abilities to throw the truth into a state of wild disorder surpass those of Eli Perkins and old man Ananias. It would be refreshing to meet a man of his capacity and realize that away up in the northwest we possess a man whose skill in firing off the frisky falsehood equals if it does not surpass that of Tom Ochiltree or Joe Mulhatten. It may be possible that this Kalamazootic liars' club, while in Dakota, go to bed with his boots on. Strangers sometimes do that. When a room feels skittish and bilious and whirls around at a speed of about three hundred revolutions a minute, a man feels inclined to roll into bed without any elaborate preparation, and to cuddle down and lie real still until it exhausts itself and subsides into a state of more quiet decorum. This is what ailed the kate liar from Kalamazoo. He went to bed with his boots on, and we'll bet an improved tree claim against an illustrated almanac that when he awoke in the morning, he laid there for an hour trying to remember when he went to bed and what memorable and illustrious things he had said in company the night before. Kalamazoo should feel a just pride in such an eminent and gifted liar.

THE members of the "Salvation Army," which now curses America with its presence, spend so much time in jail of late, that their annoyances have been less marked. This "army" is made up of male lunatics, who should be immured in asylums, and females whose brain pans contain nothing but a gloomy stretch of vacancy. They are looked upon with scorn and ridicule by all sensible people, and are doing more to belittle and cast into disrepute the religion of Christ than all the infidelity the world has ever known has done or can do. Their whining prayers are a mockery and their screeching songs of so-called praise are an insult to the Almighty. The women who put on long faces and disgrace their sex by tramping around in squads like forlorn geese, are homely enough to awaken disgust in the breasts of all who see them. They may not be ugly enough to stop a clock, but in their presence even a well regulated timepiece would lose several hours a day.

It is gratifying to note that the strong arm of the law is being thrown in a protective manner between these howling idiots and the public. In nearly every city where they attempt to draw a crowd by their apish gyrations and bombastic nonsense they are escorted to jail and sent up as public nuisances.

No one can hold a greater respect for the Christian religion than the TRIBUNE does, and this very respect awakens in it a feeling of deep seated disgust when that religion is made a burlesque by a howling mob of male and female nondescripts whom it were base flattery to call damphools.

In a late issue the Yankton Press and Dakotian says: "The Black Hills business men have found a new way to get out into the world, and possibly a better as it is a shorter, overland route than all the others. The new outlet is at Dickinson, a Northern Pacific railroad point in Stark county, Dakota. The road is said to be one of easy grades, abundantly supplied with grass, fuel and good water, and the distance from Sturgis City is only 155 miles. As the establishment of this route will be inimical to the business interests of Pierre whose star is just now beaming with considerable brilliancy, something will have to be done to abbreviate the distance and reduce the cost of transportation from the latter point to the mines. Pierre cannot afford to lose the Black Hills business."

THE roller skating fever is sweeping in epidemic form over all of the northwest. Rinks are being established in every town of any prominence, and the local papers are giving up much of their space to descriptions of the antics of the green ones and the wonderful feats of experts. The rink owners are reaping golden harvests and the druggists are also realizing handsomely in supplying the amount of arnica made necessary by the craze.

CHICAGO SUN: The Bismarck TRIBUNE has a department called "Tribune Twinkles," which is filled brim full of good, sharp, witty things. It is a very enjoyable department of a very interesting paper. The "twinkles" are as brilliant and twinklesome as the stars in the firmament. The TRIBUNE is published daily by Lounsbury & Jewell, in the mild and salubrious winter resort whose name appears in its heading.

An eastern journal publishes an item headed: "The Affectionate Mother of a Monkey." Mrs. Wilde will kill a newspaper man this time.

TRIBUNE TWINKLES.

A JERSEY paper publishes it as a society item that "Col. Wilson is out of jail."

It will now be in order for James Nutt to make a ten-cent hero of himself in a dime museum.

It is said that the St. Paul editors have felt sad and despondent ever since Eli Perkins visited that city.

In New York bets are now about even as to which will go the lowest, Northern Pacific stock or the thermometer.

A VIRGINIA colt has just been sold for \$12,000. It was purchased by a man named Fred Gehardt, whoever he may be.

THE "Russian salad" served in this country is being introduced into Russia, and is regarded there as quite a curiosity.

An Indian maiden at the Berthold agency is named "Heapocash." She has considerable money in her own name.

It is said that Tom Ochiltree capitalizes "Me" and begins "almighty god" with small letters. How e, otistical some men are!

DENIS KEARNEY is bound to agitate the people in some manner. He is now selling mince pies at a San Francisco health resort.

THREE skeletons of Guiteau are now on exhibition in traveling shows and more are being fitted up to supply the demand.

MRS. LANGTRY has determined to abandon her tour to Australia. Congratulatory telegrams will now pour in upon that country.

Two Connecticut lovers have just made up after a quarrel which took place fifty-eight years ago. Of course he gave in.

ANOTHER Greeley relief party will swell the list of the names of arctic suicides this year. No cause assigned for the rash act.

ONLY a small portion of the people of Chicago are native Chicagoans. The old-timers refer to this fact with a great deal of satisfaction.

A WASHINGTON paper says that Wm. M. Everts has the most dandish walk in America. Does the editor want to back that assertion with money?

LORD LORNE will lecture, unless some kind and solicitous friend succeeds in assassinating him before he gets his speech committed to memory.

SOME of the coffee served now-a-days is so weak that it looks shameful for the strong, active digestive organs to tackle the poor, helpless thing.

THERE are 15,000,000 milch cows in the United States. Now get out your pencils and figure on the great damage a national drought would cause.

Of the 113 members of the Iowa legislature, but four are natives of the state. The people call the attention of strangers to this fact in glad and joyous tones.

AN Idaho paper says there are sixteen lawyers "lying around loose" in one of the courts. The judge should force them to confine their remarks to the case at issue.

"What do you pay for coal?" [Williamsport Breakfast Table. Our office is only about 100 feet from a coal yard. Let your fertile imagination reply to the question for us.]

BROOKLYN has brought to the front an electric girl. Brooklyn would go into a decline and pine away and die if she couldn't produce something shocking at frequent intervals.

"I SAY NO!" is the title of Wikie Collins' new story. What a neat thing it will be to hand to a lady when she makes a leap year call with her brain teeming with strategic designs.

THAT newspaper picture of Senator Sabin is still going the rounds despite the strenuous efforts of himself and friends to suppress it and counteract its pernicious influence.

AN eastern contemporary contains an article headed: "Our Bank Account." It contains but four lines. We didn't read it. It isn't right to pry into other people's business.

THE Chinese pay their doctors a stated tax when they are well and cease the payments when they become sick. The health of the people of that empire is wonderfully good.

A VERMONT man has lost a goose, said to be 100 years old. He has detectives on the track of the hotel bills of fare. Certain earnest will follow the appearances of "Young Wild Duck."

A GEORGIA paper claims that not an editor or printer of that state is in a lunatic asylum. Now will it kindly publish an appendix to its report and tell us how many of them ought to be there.

PHILADELPHIA CALL: Hydrophobia can be communicated by the bite of a skunk. After one has been attacked by a skunk hydrophobia is to be looked upon as a sort of merciful dispensation.

EXCHANGE: The cable announces that "Victoria Woodhull is living a quiet life in England, the wife of Joseph Biddolph Martin, a banker." Nothing is said as to the kind of a life J. Biddolph leads.

A BOSTON man recently died from the effects of eating too many cloves. What a warning this should be to you, young man. Let us plead with you to in the future avoid the deadly clove and use burnt coffee.

MRS. EMILY FAITHFUL writes to a friend from Colorado: "I have seen nothing but beauty since I entered the territory." From this it would appear that Kate Field has managed to keep out of her sight.

CHICAGO TELEGRAM: Many barbers have the face to claim that they stand pre-eminently at the very head of the tonsorial profession. But it is only by the closest shave that they are enabled to retain their position.

OSCAR WILDE says he doesn't know whether to get married or enter parliament. Mr. Wilde will be remembered as the subject upon which a gentleman named Darwin, now deceased, done a great deal of writing and talking.

AT a station in Montana the other day a Boston girl struck her head out of a Northern Pacific car and exclaimed: "The bewildering woman"

which crows this transcendental scenery with such indescribable fascination and tinges its every feast with such overpowering interweave quite breaks me up!" And a number of members of the local vigilance committee standing on the platform looked grimly into each other's faces and muttered: "Oh! if it was only a man!"

THE Yankton papers have never yet accused Governor Ordway of writing "The Bread Winners." That is a limit which even their immaculate and case-hardened gall cannot reach.

AN eminent statesman says: "You can no more put down Mormonism with law than you can drive adultery out of Chicago with artillery." Then we may as well give up the struggle.

THE Philadelphia Call says that the righteous never die. Is this really true, Welch? It costs like thunder to carry life insurance, and if it's a fact, as you say,— Well, we'd like to reduce expenses.

It is rumored that William Henry Hare Hedges White, a titled Englishman, is dead. No Englishman can carry so many of the boy-cotted 'H's in his name and expect to live to a ripe old age.

MR. JEFFREYS-LEWIS is to star in a new play called "American Marriage." It will be announced on the house programmes that a lapse of two months is supposed to lapse between each marriage.

A GEORGIAN has been found who never heard of Garfield, and when asked by a reporter if he had ever heard of God said that he thought he had and wanted to know if He wasn't "a general in delate wah."

A GIRL on exhibition at Chicago has ten fingers on each hand. If she ever gets married and allows them to toy with the hair of her husband in the usual marital way his head is liable to grow bald in a single matinee.

In one of our Indian languages the word "woman" is rendered "kewanajawaw," with marked and earnest emphasis on the two last syllables. Even the savages understand the vile and wicked arts of the lying slanderer.

A HANDSOME young lady named Blake said: "My leap year prerog. I would take, But I fear when I pop My sweet popsey-wop May give my fond hopes the cold shake."

A BRIGAND was arrested in Europe and sentenced to penal servitude for life for capturing a duke. Mary Anderson committed the same offense and wasn't even subjected to the annoyance of a preliminary examination.

THREE physicians amputated a Chicago girl from her feet the other day. The disease is published with a scientific name that laps over into the second line, and was caused by her Spartan persistency in trying to wear No. 12 feet in No. 10 shoes.

Two of Brigham Young's sons have died drunkards and another one writes poetry. This is more two-edged grief than usually strikes one family, but it must be remembered that Utah families are somewhat populous and peculiar in their make-up.

PARIS WIT: In a railway carriage: Guibollard asks, very politely, "Madame, does smoking trouble you?" "Oh, yes, monsieur; not ordinarily, but today—" "Ah! madame," replies Guibollard, in a very sympathetic tone, "how much you are about to suffer."

A "SALVATION ARMY" while holding services in New Jersey frightened a team, which ran away and demolished a fine barouche. It is not yet clear in the minds of the people whether the poor horses were scared at the singing or caught a passing glimpse of the faces of the female soldiers.

"THIS is Old Crow," said a railroad man, pointing out the old chief to a Chicago girl on a Northern Pacific train. "Dear me, can it really be he. How romantic the aged chieftain looks, and doesn't he make just the boss whiskey!" and she smacked her lips and closed her eyes in an elysian dream of bliss and recollections of home.

THE man who came in and said to the editor that he had just seen a baby crying for a piece of cake, and that it reminded him of a colored infant because it was an eager baby, was promptly turned over to the vigilance committee. The crowd has just gone down toward the railroad bridge and something will probably occur.

TWO New Orleans lovers, Marguerite Damon and Miguel Besto, quarreled sixteen years ago but were reconciled the other day and will soon be married.

They lived for years in misery, But time has made amends, And now the aging Damon he Meet as the Besto friends.

THE publisher of a Sunday school paper offered a prize of a bible to the getter up of the largest club of subscribers, and didn't get a response. He abandoned this scheme and made a 75-cent revolver the prize, and ran his subscription list up so high that it astonished him. This goes to show something, but we haven't time to figure it out.

THE editor of the Yonkers Gazette while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity said that "a wag of a doctor, hearing that a patient had fallen on the ice and cracked his wrist, remarked that it was cracked-a-wrist-is of him." The editor heard the first low mutterings of the coming storm and lit out, and was only three jumps ahead of the vigilance committee when he hopped over the state line.

WON'T some of our territorial editors weaken and grow pale and tremble as trembles the wind shaken reed when the Great Judge asks them on the last day if they gave due credit for all they took from exchanges? And won't there be a long, almost endless procession seen filing sorrowfully out of the golden gates toward the land where the worm is ever in a state of robust health and the fire is never quenched? Alas, yes!

"ARE you fond of poetry?" asked a timid young man of a young lady upon whom he called for the first time.

"Yes, indeed," she eagerly replied.

"Whose poetry do you prefer?"

"Ella Wheeler's. Would you like to hear me recite?"

But the modest young man had fled.—New York Journal.

THE EXCHANGE FIEND.

An eastern exchange notes the arrest of an editor for an attack upon an exchange fiend, and his prompt discharge from custody when the fact was laid before the court. The exchange fiend is a curse to the hard-working editor, and it is surprising that so few personal attacks upon them are chronicled. As there are so few readers who know just what an exchange fiend is, the TRIBUNE will endeavor to enlighten them on this point. There is not an office in the land that is not cursed with one or two of these fellows. There are several classes of them. The worst one is the man who, presuming upon an acquaintance with the editorial staff, visits the sanctum daily, claws over the exchanges and endeavors to dispel all distant or embarrassed feelings between himself and the force by showing them that he feels perfectly at home. After disarranging everything on the tables and selecting such papers as suit his fancy, he will sit down and begin to read Every item that strikes him as being unusual he will read aloud and then begin to comment on it, while the brain workers are compelled to discontinue their labors until his odious tongue is again at rest. When an editor is buried in his work, pursuing some train of thought, the noise of the exchange fiend breaks in on his reflections and throws him clear off the track, and knowing that the unwelcome visitor would regard it as a grave insult if his words were not heeded, the writer must answer him pleasantly, even while wishing him so far into the lower regions that even the powerful grace of God could never reach him. After annoying the force for an hour he pockets such papers as he desires to read at home and shuffles out, followed by a combined and earnest chorus from all: "Thank God he's gone!"

Another class of the exchange fiend is made up of persons who sponge all of their reading at the newspaper offices. Their visits are frequent ones, and they come boldly in and ask for a "bundle of exchanges to take home to read." They are sent from the business office to the sanctum and act like they regarded it as an honor to permit the editor to lose a portion of his valuable time in hunting over his file of exchanges for the best ones.

It often occurs that a man desires to see some particular paper from his old home or one which contains some article or advertisement which he desires to read. Of course he can find it only at the newspaper office, and hence he goes there to seek it. Such men are not exchange fiends, and are always heartily welcomed and every effort made to accommodate them. The editor to whom he applies will often lose much time to find such a paper, because he knows it will be of great interest to the applicant, and because he further knows that the seeker is not endeavoring to sponge a little reading matter. Such gentlemen must not allow our attack upon the exchange fiend to deter them from calling, for they are assured that they are not of the class referred to, and will always be cordially welcomed and assisted in securing the paper they desire to see.

The Coming Crowds

The conditions are exceedingly favorable for the coming season for the largest immigration to North Dakota ever known. People all over the world have heard of North Dakota in general and of Bismarck in particular. The North Pacific road is already at work on a schedule of immigrant rates that will be lower than ever before issued, and every inducement will be offered to enable home-seekers to cheaply reach the capital city and the magnificent free farming lands in this land district. As proof of the assertions made, is submitted the following extracts from the papers received in a single mail:

Minneapolis Evening Journal: The Northern Pacific officials are engaged in making new emigrant tariffs, by which rates will be lower than ever before on this class of passengers.

Huron Times: A gentleman lately returned from Chicago, and who is in position to know, states that the Northwestern railway company has sold twice the number of tickets to Dakota, and has secured double the number of cars for the transportation of emigrants and movables, than it had at a corresponding time last year.

Keystone Commercial: George M. Lane has received from a prominent man at Fort Huron, Mich., a letter stating that the Dakota fever is so strong in that vicinity that "Dakota clubs" are organized for the purpose of obtaining reliable information in regard to the country. There will be an exodus from Michigan in the spring.

Minneapolis Tribune: Indications, as per railroad reports, point to a coming healthy immigration this spring. The principal, is the largely increased number of letters of inquiry received at the Manitoba and Northern Pacific land departments. These letters average one-third greater in number than last year at this time, coming from all quarters of the northern United States, and many from Canada.

Winona Republican: It looks as though Dakota was going to receive another big rush of immigration this spring, the tide having already commenced to flow. For several days past, car loads of immigrants with their families, household effects and live stock, have been passing through this city on their way westward. This is the first year that settlers have heeded Mr. Greeley's advice sufficiently to make a start with a full outfit for the west in January. But the world moves.

Minneapolis Journal: From present indications emigration to the northwest during the coming season will be the largest in the history of the country. Hard times in the east only tend to force people to seek new homes in the west, and an added incentive to emigration to the great northwest is the fact that the public domain is being rapidly exhausted. A heavy emigration this year will result in taking up about all of the public lands in the northwest of easy access to shipping points on the line of railway, in the new northwest. There are thousands of acres of as fertile land lying out of doors yet open, but with a flood of spring emigration, those who may follow in ensuing seasons will rustle about ardently and long, and then take second and third choice.

Stock and Taxes.

The low price of Northern Pacific preferred stock during the past two weeks has in more ways than one been a blessing to that portion of Dakota east of the Missouri river. As the preferred stock is received at par in payment for lands purchased east of the Missouri river, the low price of the stock has enabled a large number of persons holding contracts for land to pay up in full. This is not only a benefit in itself but as soon as the title passes from the railroad company the land is taxable and will add largely to county revenues.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK is now attracting more railroad attention than any city in the land. In a conversation with an intelligent, shrewd and observing railroad official a few days since the TRIBUNE was informed that there were a number of important moves now on foot and being quietly worked by several roads, each one of which has its eye upon Bismarck as an objective point. The managers of these lines fully realize that a large and populous city must spring up here upon the east bank of the Missouri, and that to reach the capital their roads must pass through a fertile country which is rapidly filling up with settlers, and the coming spring will witness a grand rush of these roads, each one eager to reach us ahead of its rivals. The plans are all being laid, the work figured on and everything put in readiness for active operations when the spring sun thaws out the ground and leaves it in condition to be worked. Explorers have quietly gone over the numerous routes, and the transits of an army of engineers will soon be sighted across our incomparable lands. No less than six roads now have their eyes turned in the direction of Dakota's proud capital, and it is quite safe to assume that at the very least the shrill whistles from the approaching trains of three of them will resound in wakening echoes over the beautiful valley and undulating slopes in our immediate vicinity before the coming August is laid away in the cemetery of ages.

In scanning the horizon of the future of our fair city, the prophetic eye can see nothing but the bright halo cast by the effulgent sun of prosperity. It is just rising in all of its wide-spreading radiance in a cloudless sky, and the full glory of its brilliancy will soon engulf our city in welcoming light. With the railways will come manufactories and business enterprises in various forms to add to the upbuilding of a city which will in the near future hold high her tower-crested head to point the rising smoke of industry on the way to cloud-land, and which will stand for ages as the pride of the whole northwest. Population and power will seek us as naturally as the needle seeks the pole, and, casting the capital question entirely aside, the fates cannot be surer than is the fact that Bismarck is bound to advance until she is conceded by all to be the metropolis of the great northwest.

The rich lands which surround us upon every side will fill up rapidly with industrious settlers during the present year, and the coming of each family and colony will add its share to the prosperity of the city. Here they will trade, and here they will bring their products to be shipped to the markets of the world. The new towns that will spring up on every hand, as if at the call of the magician's wand, will make of Bismarck a wholesale point from which to keep their supplies of merchandise up to the demand, just as the towns already established are now doing. The incoming farmers will till the ground and market their grain here, just as those who preceded them are doing, until our city assumes a commercial power and influence which will be felt from Puget Sound to the coasts of Maine and from Manitoba to the Gulf.

This feeling of hopeful certainty is shared by every business man in the city. They have all read well the portentous signs in the commercial sky, and can interpret them to mean naught but thrift and unbounded success. They have all cast the horoscope of the future, and it presents before them undoubted prosperity without one retarding feature. The grand business blocks now completed, those in course of erection and the scores of others projected and upon which work will be begun early in the spring, is the strongest evidence that can be adduced in support of their unbounded faith. The TRIBUNE deems it entirely unnecessary to speak a word to strengthen this faith. It is already as fixed and as immovable as the eternal heavens.

For the past few days the telegraph dispatches have told us of unusually severe weather all over the east and south. The mercury has been cuddling away down in the bottom of the tube, as if endeavoring to shield itself from the piercing cold, and the frost king has asserted his royal sway by clothing the hill, the valley, the houses and the trees in a heavy dress of crystal brilliancy. Even in the far south the people have been astonished and the more superstitious ones actually frightened by sharp, bitter, freezing weather.

In such instances it is very natural for the people to ask each other: "What must it be in Dakota and other distant northwestern points?" They argue that the cold up here must increase in the same ratio, and shudderingly imagine that we are sitting around surrounded by perpetual ice and snow and hugging our stoves to keep from freezing to death. There is no need to call the attention of our Dakota readers to the fact that these ideas are erroneous ones. As we read these reports we are basking in the genial sunshine, and going about in comfort with unbuttoned coats.

Let us demonstrate this fact by the official figures. In our dispatches Sunday morning occurs the following:

STREUVENVILLE, O., Jan. 26.—Yesterday morning the thermometer in this section marked 15 to 30 degrees below, according to location on hills and in valleys. This forenoon the mercury

is 4 to 6 degrees lower than yesterday. It is the coldest weather on record in eastern Ohio.

This report would indicate that on the 26th the mercury ranged from 19 to 36 degrees below zero. Our official report from the signal office here on the same date reads: "At 7 o'clock a. m., 10 above; at 3 p. m., 24 above; at 11 p. m., 21 above," and on the preceding day it stood at 7 a. m., 17 above; at 3 p. m., 19 above, and at 11 p. m., 16 above. These are the official readings of the government thermometer and are undoubtedly correct. Sunday it was warm, bright and beautiful, and fires all over the city were allowed to go down.

Thus it will be seen that while the people of the states are shivering with the extreme cold, this favored land, over the climate of which eastern journals love to tell falsehoods, is basking in sunshine. We have had so little severe weather this winter, that it is scarcely worth a thought. The rule has been balmy air and bright sunshine, with the exception of a very few days of last month, when the temperature was somewhat lower.

At the head of the first column of our first page the official weather report for the preceding day can always be found. When the figures are preceded by a dash they indicate the temperature below zero—when no dash appears the temperature above zero is indicated. By watching these reports our eastern readers will always be able to compare our weather with theirs of the same date, and the TRIBUNE hopes they will do so and will tell their neighbors of the result. We court comparisons, for if they are made they will demonstrate the oft repeated fact that the climate of Dakota cannot be surpassed.

CRUSHED and ground into the very earth by the iron heel of monopoly, the citizens of Polk county, Minn., met in mass convention the other day, and it was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the county should be bonded in the sum of \$200,000 for the securing of another railroad outlet. The Manitoba road has ruled them with the proud bearing of a dictator until human patience could endure no more, and the people now rise in their might and seek for speedy relief. They met as determined men meet on the eve of battle, laid their plans, listened to the stirring, encouraging addresses of their leaders and are now ready to strike, and to strike with an energy that will ensure success. The weeds of idleness will grow in rank profusion about the Manitoba depots in Minnesota when another road gives the people a connection with the markets of the east.

For just one-half the amount of money which the Polk county people propose to throw into the work, Bismarck has secured the future building of three and perhaps five or six roads right up to her doors in the near future. Such a comparison as this must be a pleasure to every Bismarckian heart.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

The first symptoms of Piles is an intense itching at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's pile remedy. Piles in all its forms, itch, salt rheum, and ringworm can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O., sold by Frank Frisby.

Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by shiloh's cure. Sold by Frank Frisby.

Want of Faith.

If Frisby, the druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup as a remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and lung affections, that he will give a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of medicine of this sort.

Mr. "Rod" Smith has made a change of base and can now be found greeting his many friends with his sunny smile at the Merchants. Rod is very popular with the public.



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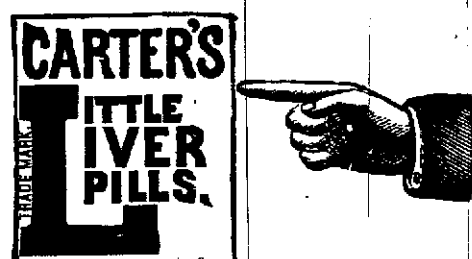
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WOODWARD, CLARK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would bear great price to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after a sick head

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RUSH, RUSH. EVERYBODY RUSH TO DAN EISENBERG'S FOR BARGAINS.

Bargains in Hamburg Edgings, Bargains in Bleached Muslin, Bargains in Laces, Bargains in Ribbons. Bargains in everything pertaining to the dry goods business. Our stock is complete and our prices lower than any other house in the city. Money saved is money made, therefore buy your goods where you can buy them the cheapest. Give us a call and be convinced of these facts.

Next door to the Postoffice.

We Sell the Butterick Patterns.

New Harness Shop!

G. W. RACEK

MANUFACTURER OF

Light & Heavy Harness

Cheyenne Saddles a Specialty.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Brushes, Combs, Whips, Collars, Bits, Etc.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Next Door to Bee Hive Market, Fourth Street.

Grand Closing Out Sale!

\$20,000 Stock of Household and Office Furniture 50 Sewing Machines and a large line of Wall Paper

CALL EARLY FOR BARGAINS:

J. C. CADY,

THIRD STREET.

BISMARCK, D.T.

Larchwood Stock Farms

A. H. BULLIS, WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

THOROUGHbred AND GRADE BULLS FOR SALE.

The Grades are three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Short Horns the range.

Correspondence solicited and visitors cordially welcomed.

P. F. MALLOY,

Commission Merchant

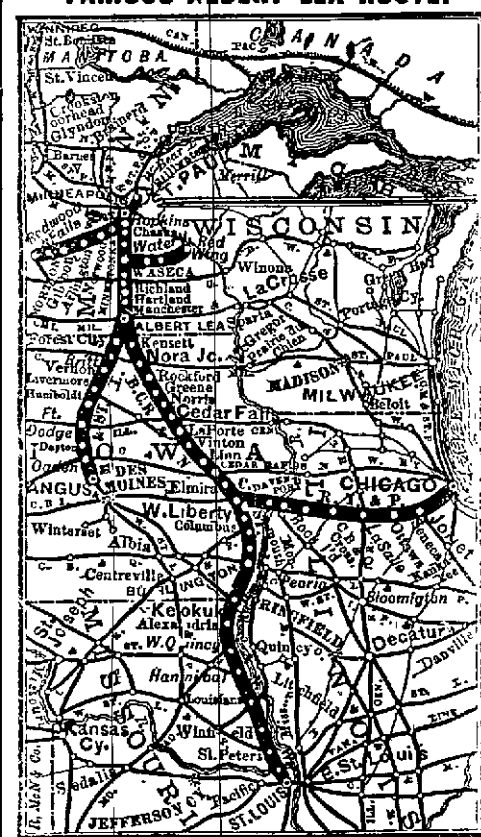
AND DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE.

SIXTH STREET, BISMARCK

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY

AND THE "FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE."



The above is a correct map of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE, and its immediate connections. Through Trains daily from ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, without change, connecting with all lines

EAST and SOUTHEAST. The only line running Through Cars between MINNEAPOLIS and DES MOINES, Iowa.

Through Trains between

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS,

connecting in Union Depot for all Points South & Southwest. Close connections made with St. P. & M. & N. P. and St. P. & Duluth Railroads, from and to all points North and Northwest.

NEW YORK, FULLAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS on all night Trains. Through Tickets, and baggage checked to destination. For time tables, rate of fare, etc., call upon nearest Ticket Agent, or address

S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Ag't, Minneapolis.

[First publication Jan. 11, 1884.]

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.,

January 2, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on February 19, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

George A. Thomas.

Homestead application No. 1313 for the south-east quarter of section 2, town 128, range 75, w. 5 p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. C. Bowen, Elvis Wood, John W. Pennell, R. S. Feagles, all of Menoken, D. T.

JOHN A. BEA, Register.

32-37

2 FIRST-CLASS ROUTES 2

TO AND FROM

DAKOTA

VIA THE

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN

RAILWAY.

This great Railroad now offers travelers their choice between Two First-class Routes to and from the Famous Grain Regions of Central and Southeastern Dakota. One via Madison, Wis., Winona, Minn., and Tracy, Minn., and the other via Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Tama, and Hawarden, Iowa. The following

BOOMING DAKOTA TOWNS are among the Stations best reached by this road:

Aberdeen,	Grandon,	Miller,
Alcoaster,	De Smet,	Nebo,
Atamont,	Doland,	Nordland,
Athol,	Elkton,	Northville,
Aurora,	Esmond,	Orway,
Beresford,	Estelene,	Parker,
Blant,	Fairbanks,	Pierre,
Broadland,	Frankfort,	Preston,
Brookings,	Hary,	Raymond,
Bruce,	Goodwin,	Redfield,
Canning,	Harold,	Ree Heights,
Canistota,	Heary,	Rudolph,
Canova,	Highmore,	Salem,
Carthage,	Hitchcock,	St. Lawrence,
Castlewood,	Holley,	Union,
Cavron,	Huron,	Vega,
Centerville,	Iroquois,	Watertown,
Clark Center,	Kranzburg,	Westington,
Columbia,	Manchester,	Wolley.

If destined for or from any point in Central or Southeastern Dakota, buy your tickets via the Chicago & North-western Railway. Its train and track equipments are the best in the world, and by its various branches it reaches nearly every point of interest in this wonderful section of country.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

For rates for single or round trip tickets and for full information not obtainable from your home Ticket Agents, in regard to all parts of the West, North and Northwest, write to the General Passenger Agent, Chicago & North-western Railway, at Chicago, Ill. All Coupon Ticket Agents sell tickets by this line.

MARVIN HUGHITT,

2d Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.

[First Publication January 25, 1884.]

Territory of Dakota, In Probate Court.

County of Burleigh.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Ole Anderson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that W. D. Smith has filed with the Judge of this Court a petition praying for letters of administration of the estate of Ole Anderson, deceased, to be issued to A. W. Cameron, and that Monday, the 25th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, to wit: of the February term, 1884, at office of the Judge of Probate, in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated January 23, 1884.

CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid..... \$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid..... 3.00
Six months, postage paid..... 6.00
One year, postage paid..... 10.00

ADVERTISING RATES.

TRANSIENT.—\$1.50 an inch first insertion; \$1.00 for second and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
YEARLY.—\$5.00 per inch first month; \$3.00 per inch per month thereafter. Contract for three months or over, \$3.00 per inch per month straight.

LOCALS.—Minimum type, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as nonpareil, or 12 lines to the inch. Nonpareil type in special announcement column, 5 cents per line each insertion. Write-ups in minimum type, 15 cents per line. The above rates contemplate the run of the paper; 25 per cent. additional for special position.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the North-west.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 65, Tribune Building, New York.

The healthfulness of the climate of Dakota is a theme upon which writers love to dwell. It has been so long since a funeral procession was seen in Bismarck that were one to pass along the streets today, it would be gazed upon as a rare curiosity, and attract as much attention as a circus parade. It is safe to assume that more than two-thirds of the silent sleepers who have been laid to rest in our cemetery during the past five years were sent there by incurable diseases contracted before emigrating to the west, and the large majority buried before the period named, breathed out their lives with their boots on in the earlier history of our city. An eminent physician informs the TRIBUNE that his practice will scarcely pay his living expenses, and he can boast of as large practice as any physician in the country. Were it not for business enterprises outside of his profession he could not accumulate money enough to pay his household expenses. He almost looks upon a professional call and the second advent synonymously, and would be startled by a ring at his night bell.

This same physician informs us that persons afflicted with asthma, quinsy, or any throat or lung trouble, are immediately benefitted by our pure and health-laden air. It enters into the worn-out system like a veritable elixir of life, heals the disease-wounded organs and infuses new life and spirits into the almost despondent sufferer. Every gentle breeze is laden with healing balm, and every inhalation of it lengthens life, and paints upon the once pallid cheek the ruddy glow of health.

Go through an eastern city and note well the people you meet in an hour's walk. Pale, sunken cheeks, hollow eyes, bent forms and pain-pinched features will momentarily pass before you, and the crutch and cane will be found doing frequent duty. The hollow cough of the consumptive will painfully assail your ears, and the limp of the rheumatic sufferer will cast an unpleasant reflection in your eyes. Occasionally the emblem of death fluttering in the breeze from the knob of a door will tell its sad story of bereavement, and the slow-moving hearse, followed by carriages in which sit distressed mourners with tear-baptized cheeks, files along the thoroughfares toward the marble-dotted city of the dead in the suburbs. Little children whose faces indicate the presence of the demon of disease meet you at every turn, and young men and women who should be strong and robust and reveling in the flush of health pass you by with faltering steps and wearied mein and faces that seem to wear a look of longing for relief in death.

How is it in a Dakota town? The gleeful elf of health seem to laugh at you from each dimpled cheek, and bright, sparkling eyes shoot at you glances of strength and vigor. The step is light and springy, every movement of the body is crowned with the grace which health alone can impart, and every head is held as proudly erect as is that of a militia colonel in a Fourth of July parade. The warm blood bounds through the veins with a vigor born of perfect health, and the eye sparkles with a joyous brilliancy near which disease can never exist. When one leaves his house in the morning he cannot but pause a moment and drink in the life-prolonging air as the weary traveler allays his thirst at the bubbling, crystal spring, and as the lungs expand with the exhilarating atmosphere the eye sparkles and every nerve in the body quivers with renewed delight. The merry shouts and laughter of our children as they draw their sleds about the streets, or scamper here and there in childish sports, tell us that their little bodies know not the presence of disease or pain. Ladies can often be seen crossing a street with a lively, double-quick skip, and it is not because they are in a hurry, but because they feel bright and joyous and full of the vigor of health and are really running before they know it. Their sparkling eyes, cheeks tinged with the ruddy glow of health and agile movements, every one of which indicates that they know not the meaning of the word disease, attract the attention of

strangers and tell them of the wonders of the climate with which our favored land is blessed.

Dakota is one grand sanitarium in which the only medicines required are prepared in Nature's wondrous laboratory and dealt out to all with generous hand. It is an asylum for the sick and pain-racked people of the world where they can regain their lost health and build up their broken constitutions and skeletonized forms into perfect pictures of strong and healthful men and women. The only price charged for this wonderful healing balm is imposed by the railway companies which bring you here; the only prescription the Great Physician gives is found in every passing breeze; the only instruction given the patient is to hold up the head, throw back the shoulders and drink to the fill of the curative air.

A YOUNG man of Portland, Oregon, who has gone into the *Oeur d'Alene* country and taken a claim, writes back to his father as follows:

Enclosed I send you the result of the first pan of dirt I ever panned out. It came from our claim, which is known as the Webfoot claim. We are running a drain ditch, as all the ground has to be drained before it can be worked. I think this will be a good camp, but it is a poor place for a poor man, as the claims are all taken up and in many cases have been jumped three or four deep. Claims are selling below us at \$200 per acre. The claims adjoining us are valued at \$50,000 for forty acres. Provisions are worth their weight in gold. We have plenty to last us till April 1.

Despite such warnings as this, which are coming from the new mines in floods by every mail, thousands of poor men will rush in with their breasts teeming with hope only to meet with cruel disappointment, and will find their way back as best they can. The same paper in which this letter is published contains a long communication from an old and experienced miner who describes the mines accurately as viewed with a critical eye, and he can only say that there may be wealth there, but that it has not yet been developed. It is all a mad craze over an uncertainty, and a craze that will prove the ruin of many poor unfortunates who will follow it as the tired and thirsty emigrant follows the deceitful mirage.

THE Jamestown Capital speaks in the following complimentary terms of the push and enterprise of North Dakota and especially of the people of Bismarck: "Bismarck acted with great promptness and energy to secure the capital prize. She offered a marvelously liberal bonus in the first place, and when the decision was in her favor she went to work with a spirit that would be commendable in any undertaking. Her enterprise from first to last in connection with this business has commanded the highest admiration of everyone. No town lacking a great degree of spirit and pluck would have reared such a structure as now adorns Capitol Hill, overlooking the Missouri and the encircling country for many miles around. The work is indeed a great one, accomplished in the short space of time that it was, and during the winter season. The energy of Bismarck is well deserving of recognition from congress."

A SOUTHERN DAKOTA editor who has not been seeking for a fat plum in the territorial pie, and whose eyes are therefore not warped by disappointment in not being able to hoodwink the governor, has this to say: "It is really amusing to see some of our exchanges continually kicking Ordway, that thought there was no such man as he, before the capital was located, and as long as there was a chance of having it located in their town. Then there was nothing too good to say of him, but now after their hopes are all blasted, there is nothing too mean to say of him. Remember, brethren, that Ordway is the same man now as he was when Huron thought she stood a show of getting the capital. If he is corrupt now he surely was then."

A RUMOR, which seems to be well grounded, is flitting about through the press to the effect that Lieutenant Colonel Guido Ilges, who was dismissed from the army last year for duplicating his pay accounts, has secured new and important evidence and will succeed in obtaining a rehearing of his case. The TRIBUNE hopes that the rumor may prove a true one and that the gallant officer will be fully exonerated and restored to his rank. Colonel Ilges bears the respect and confidence of all who know him both in army and civilian circles, and his restoration to a position which he ever filled with ability and faithfulness would meet with universal approval. His thorough knowledge of the Indian question and his rare ability in handling it rendered his services of untold value to this whole northwest especially and to the country at large, and he should be speedily restored to the position which he is so eminently fitted to fill.

MR. J. B. ADAMS, of the TRIBUNE, has received from an Indian friend at Fort Berthold, a Gros Ventre chief, a complete pictorial history of his war career in the conflicts of the tribe with the Sioux. The pictures are painted in gaudy colors by the chief's own hand and graphically illustrate the many exciting scenes through which he has passed. The pictures are quaint, queer ones, and are highly prized by Mr. Adams, who will frame them and add them to his fine art collection in the TRIBUNE sanctum.

SOUTHERN humor will bubble out under the most saddening circumstances. The day before Andy Taylor, the southern desperado, was hanged, he asked the sheriff for a drink of whisky, and the official with a gleam of grim humor in his eye, replied: "I'll give you a good drop tomorrow, Andy." The condemned man stood like one dazed, and after such an atrocious pun marched to the scaffold without a tremor and almost with an air of gladness.

POINTED COMMENTS.

MISS WINNIE HALL, of Texas, admits that she is 100 years old. The convention would now like to hear from Miss Gail Hamilton.

A FASHION exchange says: "Bustles are worn somewhat lower." Everything must accommodate itself to roller skating now-a-days.

The tail of the comet is now split into three parts. It must have gone to see its girl and met the old man's boot in the gloaming.

WHISKY has become the favorite stimulant in India. These American "around the world" tourists seem to be sowing seeds by the wayside.

NEW YORK JOURNAL: Knee breeches will never become popular with the man whose legs look as if he were straddling an invisible barrel.

MERCHANT TRAVELER: The members of the Salvation Army in various eastern towns are not looking for salvation as much as they are for bail.

HENRY B. PAYNE is now called the Samuel J. Tilden, of Ohio. Mr. Payne spends all of his leisure time wondering what he has done to deserve this.

H. O. GAMBLE, of Illinois, has married a sixth wife before the argus-eyed officers of the law caught him at it. The initials of his name tell just what he is.

The Smith family occupies only fifteen pages of a London directory this year. Their large immigration to America explains the great falling off in numbers.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says "damn" in the pulpit, but he should not be too strongly censured. Women have no business to take crying infants into a church.

THE Philadelphia Call rouses up from a season of dejection and observes that the bad boy must suffer terribly in a country where mothers wear wooden slippers.

When lovely maidens "skip the gutter," displaying stockings, red or blue, What man whose heart won't give a flitter, And pray to get another view.

JOE COOK is going to lecture on "Does Death End All?" If he succeeds in establishing the fact that it does, a great many of us will find our breathing apparatus working with more ease.

THE editor of a Tarrytown paper has been hit a fortune of \$200,000, and is now so foppish and stuck up that he insists upon a clean shirt every Sunday. Fortune makes dandified fools of some men.

A YOUNG women's club in Tennessee have adopted for a motto: "Total Abstinence or No Husbands." This is a wise move. There has been entirely too much drinking on the part of women lately.

A FEMALE lecturer of Chicago, has gone to Florida, and private advices from that land of sunlight inform us that the alligators have all put to sea, where they can hide their jaws in the deep blue depths. The alligator can ill brook a rival.

AN educated pig in Boston is named Bismarck. We don't know whether to congratulate the German prince or call a meeting of our citizens and tender the owner of the sweet creature a vote of thanks.

A CINCINNATI paper publishes the advertisement of a microscope manufacturer in its funny column, and a close examination of the column furnishes convincing proof that the hint is entirely pertinent.

THE beautiful snow for those who will; It is not that I love; I'd rather sit with a lovely girl Beside the parlor stove.

It is said that Talmage eats a large mince pie every Sunday morning. Poor fellow! Here we have been laughing at and making fun of his wild contortions in the pulpit when he really couldn't help them.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, of Iowa, received one vote for governor at the last election. She has not yet stated what she attributes her defeat to, but the probabilities are that she didn't work the saloons with enough enterprise.

A NEW YORK lady complains because gentlemen wear their overcoats to their seats in theatres and then take them off. A true gentleman would take off his overcoat before leaving home and carry it on his arm to the theatre.

If that Oregon man doesn't soon discontinue his practice of sitting out on the front porch every evening and reading the TRIBUNE aloud to his family, he will encounter a well merited reproof hurled from these headquarters. These golden sunsets are becoming monotonous.

MRS. M. B. PRATT, a poetess, says the only happy women are dead ones. Mr. Pratt has probably just told her that owing to the unusually stringent condition of the money market her present saskin cloak will have to do duty for another year, or has she got chitblains?

ONE of the states b ok toward the sun's home base proposes to establish the whipping-post for wife-beaters. It shouldn't be done. When men become so fastidious as to demand public posts to which to lash their wives while whipping them, they should be entirely deprived of the healthful amusement.

CINCINNATI now has a club whose object is the suppression of music. The TRIBUNE also has one. It is about four feet long, has a chunk of lead in the business end and is used to suppress the musical comments which exchange fiends launch over the articles they find in the papers they embezzle from the editors' tables.

A PHILADELPHIA man in order to avoid the annoyances of leap year wore a card on the breast of his coat with this inscription: "I Am Engaged." Despite this a woman tackled him and married him inside of two weeks. She had long known him by reputation and knew him to be the most expert off hand liar in the city.

CALL: It will never do for girls to adopt the E-r plan of action for non-acceptance of a leap year proposal, namely, suicide. There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, and not many of them are worth dying for, except, indeed, among the ranks of the newspaper men. And they ain't responsible for their tremendous legacy of good looks.

By Telegraph

Dakota Forestry Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Delegate Raymond introduced in the house today a bill to grant lands to the territory of Dakota for the purpose of establishing a school of forestry. It grants to the territory for the purpose 400 sections of unappropriated public lands to be immediately selected and withdrawn from sale and located under the direction of the secretary of the interior for the use and support of a school of forestry when the territory shall be admitted into the Union as a state. None of the lands shall be sold at less than their appraised value in a term of ten annual payments, and no deed or patent shall be given to any purchaser of said lands until such purchaser shall have planted and cultivated and kept in good growing condition at least twelve acres of timber upon each quarter section of said land for a term of at least eight years, said timber to be planted in such manner and upon such portion of each of said quarter sections of said land as shall be designated by the forestry commissioners and at the time appointed. It is provided that the funds derived from the sale of said lands shall be invested in bonds of the United States or such other securities as the legislature of said state of Dakota shall direct.

Section two provides that the money derived from the sale of said lands, invested and deposited as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the maintenance of a school of forestry and experimental forestry stations; that no part of said funds shall be expended for buildings or salaries of professors or teachers until the same shall amount to \$100,000, and then only shall the interest on said fund be used for either of the foregoing purposes, until said fund shall amount to \$200,000, when any excess and the interest thereof may be used for the purpose of the establishment and support of said school and experimental stations.

Section three provides that the general management of the school of forestry and experimental stations, including the distribution of trees, seeds, etc., shall be entrusted to a board of commissioners composed of three members, two of whom shall be appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; the other commissioner to be appointed by the governor of said state and confirmed by the highest branch of the legislature. Said commissioners shall hold their offices for ten years or during good behavior.

Sioux Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Ex-Delegate Pettigrew, of Dakota, is in the city. He is interested in the subject of opening up the great Sioux reservation, and was largely instrumental in securing the negotiations to that end authorized by the last congress. It is expected that the Dawes committee will be ready to report in a short time, and that they will favor the throwing open of a large part of the reservation to public settlement. J. H. King, A. G. Kellam and Dr. Henry, of Chamberlain, will be here in a day or two to assist in trying to get the proposed legislation through congress. If the reservation is thrown open land offices will probably be established at Pierre and Chamberlain, the authority to create the two offices being given by an act of Congress to create three additional land offices in Dakota. One of the offices has already been established at Devil's Lake. Delegate Raymond is of the opinion that legislation favorable to throwing open the reservation will pass this congress. Mr. Pettigrew says that it is not generally expected that Dakota will be admitted into the Union this session, possibly not this congress, but that they hope to secure a division of the territory.

The Porter Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Fitz John Porter debate will be closed Friday, or at the latest by Saturday. In the course of the debate last Saturday General Slocum interrupted Horro to say that he had in his possession original letters written by General Garfield saying that he was in favor of the commission. General Slocum said, further, that "these letters will be produced before this house by a gentleman on your own side, and one in whom you have confidence." It is learned that the representative to whom he referred is Phelps, of New Jersey, who is to close the debate in defense of Porter. General Slocum on moving the previous question will yield his hour to Phelps, who was selected as an old friend of General Porter, and because the latter has since the war been a resident of New Jersey and of the district which Phelps represents in congress. It is understood that the friends of Porter have placed in Phelps' hands private letters and other new evidence of a notable character, which will flatly and authoritatively contradict the various assertions made by the opponents of the Porter bill in the course of debate.

Increased Representation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Delegate Raymond introduced a bill in the house today to provide for the election of twenty-four members of the Dakota territorial council and forty-eight members of the house, instead of twelve members of the former and twenty-four of the latter, as at present. It provides for electing two members of the council and four of the house from each of the twelve districts as now provided by the statutes of the territory. The present law provides for electing only one councilman and two members of the house from each district.

Steamer and Crew Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The steamer Rhywabon, bound from Holyhead to Cardiff, struck on a group of rocks near Cardiff last night. The mate and five men escaped. Half an hour after leaving the steamer they saw her lights disappear. The captain and ten men remained on board the steamer and are probably lost.

Subsidies.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—Papers were laid before parliament today to show that the total cash subsidy paid the Canadian Pacific up to the 5th of December last is \$12,000,000. The total land subsidy was 12,600,000 acres. After deducting the amounts already paid to the company on that date, a balance of \$314,000 due them remained.

Railway Officials Indicted.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 30.—The officers of the Grand Trunk railway, indicted for causing the death of J. W. Paines at Mechanic's Falls, in 1892, have been found guilty and fined \$1,000.

The Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The matter of the territorial judgeship in Dakota will be settled

in a few days. It comes from very good authority that Gen. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, will probably receive the appointment. The Indiana delegation have solidly recommended him, and he has excellent support besides.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The south-bound accommodation train on the Indianapolis & Chicago Air line due here at 10:30 this morning met with a terrible accident when seven miles from this city at Broad Ripple. At that point the railroad crosses the White river on a truss bridge of two spans, each 150 feet long. The engineer had gone to the baggage car for a drink of water, and the locomotive was in charge of the fireman. When the locomotive reached the center of the bridge the fireman felt the structure sinking. He had his hands on the throttle which he opened, giving the locomotive all available steam. The engine sprang forward with great force, breaking the coupling between the tender and baggage car. The locomotive kept the track, but the baggage and smoking cars and another coach dropped through and piled up in a mass at the foot of the pier. The smoking car was partially submerged, but the portion above the water immediately took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he looked back after the locomotive reached the south end of the bridge, the cars were on fire and the smoke was obscuring the scene. The news of the wreck reached the city in a short time, and the wrecking train with surgeons and other assistance at once made up and was sent to Broad Ripple. On reaching the wreck a chaotic scene was presented. The bridge and cars were yet burning, and those present were so lacking in presence of mind as to be unable to extinguish the flames or afford relief to the sufferers. The officials of the road went to work vigorously and systematically, and in a short time the fire was extinguished and the search for bodies began. Six persons were either killed outright or burned to death. The remains recovered were burned and charred almost beyond recognition, being horribly mutilated. The only means of identification was by finding incombustible trunks known to be the property of the dead men. The following is a list of the dead: John Brewer, La Fayette, Ind., engineer; J. E. Ricketts, baggage master, New Albany; Geo. Lowry, brakeman, Buena Vista; Thos. Parr, bridge foreman, Indianapolis; Able L. Smith, American express messenger, Indianapolis. The only passenger killed was John Bray, stock dealer, residing at Deming. Ex-Sheriff Seaman, of Noblesville, had his right arm broken and was injured badly about the head and body. Lynn Clark, of Westfield, Ind., was injured internally and will die. The others injured are: Joseph Claybourn, of Frankfort, cut in the head; A. T. Peddigo, of Frankfort, body bruised; W. P. Hawk, of Westfield, head badly cut; W. T. Swigert, of Carmel, skull fractured; Mrs. Sullivan and babe, of Carmel, slightly injured; B. Snyder, slightly.

A gang of workmen had been making repairs on the bridge, all of whom were slightly injured. The two passengers seriously hurt, Seaman and Clark, were left at Broad Ripple, and the others were brought to this city.

Murdered His Wife.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Patrick Hartnet aged 39, a laborer living at 25 Walker street, Mount Auburn, brutally killed his wife this morning and endeavored to chop her body to pieces and conceal it under the floor. He has been addicted to drink and was very quarrelsome. This morning he ordered his wife to lie on the bed while he went into another room. Fearing violence she was attempting to escape through a window, when he entered with an axe and struck her one blow on the head, causing instant death. The alarm was given by the children and a patrol wagon was called, but Hartnet had entrenched himself within the house with an axe for a weapon, and defied the police. They obtained a heavy scuffling and jammed him against the wall and after a fierce fight disarmed him. He was so badly injured that he was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Hartnet was the mother of five children and would soon have given birth to a sixth. She was an estimable woman. An inquest of lunacy was held on Hartnet last spring, but upon the testimony of some of his neighbors he was declared sane.

Major Edwards Explains.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—The Fargo Argus sends the following to the Associated Press: The verdict in the libel case of Major Edwards vs. the Republican company is generally received with satisfaction. The plaintiff seems pleased, as he has been vindicated, and his costs are but \$47, against about \$1,000 for the defendants. [The damages retained for the plaintiff being but nominal, each has to pay his own costs. The band has serenaded the plaintiff twice this afternoon and evening.]

Verdict in Fargo Libel Suit.

FARGO, Jan. 31.—The jury in the Edwards-Republican libel suit came into court this morning with a verdict for one cent damage and one cent for costs.

Let Them Come.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—Travel westward, particularly over the Northern Pacific, is picking up, and comprises many home seekers. The night sleeper went out filled, showing that first-class passengers are on the move westward to Dakota.

Killed By Cars.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—The incoming passenger train on the Michigan Central railway last night near West Toledo struck a buggy containing Mr. J. M. Lewis and Miss Nora McIntyre. The latter was killed and the former severely injured.

Railroad Fatality

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The locomotive of a passenger train on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, jumped the track at Dixon, Mo., yesterday. Engineer G. M. Faber was killed and the fireman, F. A. Robinson, fatally scalded.

On to Washington!

MITCHELL, D. T., Jan. 30.—Delegations from the river towns are pushing for Washington to work for the opening of the great Sioux reservation. Much interest is manifested throughout South Dakota on this question.

GOULD and the Northern Pacific. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Mail and Express says that Mr. Gould has taken hold of the Northern Pacific not only to sustain the market, but also to control that enterprise and extend his influence with the Pacific roads.

Burned to Death.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 31.—A house near Norwich, occupied by an old couple named Clinton, was burned last night, and the bodies of the occupants were found in the ruins.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Friday, 25th.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Cameron (Wis.) presented a petition from the Merchants' association of Milwaukee, praying for retaliatory legislation against foreign nations who exclude American meats. Petitioners aver that the wines of these foreign countries are much adulterated and should be excluded. Referred.

Senator Sherman called up his resolution on Virginia and Mississippi elections.

Senator Lamar hoped the consideration of the resolution would be postponed until Monday.

Senator Sherman had no objection provided it did not lose its position, so consideration of the resolution went over till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Confirmations: John T. Hazleton (Wis.), consul at Hamilton, Canada; James Fletcher (Iowa), consul general. Postmasters: Robert V. Bogert, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lucius Whiting, Billings, M. T.; M. S. Lake, Fayette, Mo.; Fred. M. Kimball, Cameron, Mo.; Chas. H. Tall, Clinton, Ia.; E. C. Haynes, Centerville, Ia.; Barney C. Wilson, Wahpeton, Dak.

The House committee on claims directed favorable report to be made on Holman's bill to prevent fraudulent duplication accounts and claims by officers of the government and others having dealings with the government. The bill provides that any officer of the United States or other person who knowingly presents or causes to be presented any vouchers, account or claim to any officer of the United States for approval, payment, or for the purpose of securing credit on any account with the United States, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to claim, shall not be entitled to payment or credit of any part of voucher, account or claim. McMillan, chairman of the committee, characterized the recent duplication and falsification of accounts as disgraceful and said the committee was anxious to have legislation adopted to put a stop to the practice.

Benjamin Gaines, nephew of ex-Speaker Keifer, was today examined by the house subcommittee on accounts investigating the removal of employees of last congress. Gaines was appointed to fill the position of stenographer, made vacant by the resignation of Tyson, on March 3d of last year. He testified that he was confidential clerk to the ex-speaker at the beginning of the Forty-seventh congress. About the middle of last session he remarked to Keifer that the positions occupied by Dawson and Tyson were very desirable places, and if "things could be brought about" he would like to have one. Gaines said there was a tacit understanding between himself and his uncle that he should have one of the positions. "At about the close of the last session," he continued "Dawson and Tyson made a proposition to me that they would each give me \$100 a month if I would allow them to retain their positions. I refused, and a few days later told my uncle of the offer. He said 'Have nothing to do with the proposition.' With \$1,500 I could have hired assistance and done the work performed by both Dawson and Tyson at the last session of the Forty-seventh congress, and with \$5,000 I could have done all the committee work of the stenographers, which cost the government \$30,000." Ex-Speaker Keifer was to have appeared before the committee to testify under oath, but being fatigued after the delivery of his speech on the Fitz John Porter case, he asked to be allowed to appear tomorrow, and the request was granted.

Monday, 28th.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Petitions presented and referred: By Senator Slater—From citizens of Oregon and Washington Territory, praying that the lands granted the Oregon Central railroad be restored to the public domain; also the lands granted to the Northern Pacific. By Senator Logan—From ex-soldiers of the Union army, praying for the enactment of a general law for the relief of that class of citizens. By Senator Platt—From Professor Theodore D. Wolsey and others praying for the passage of a law to provide for the collection of divorce statistics.

Senator Harter reported today from the committee on judiciary an anti-polygamy bill, which embraces the principal features of the Edmunds bill introduced at the present session and adds other provisions originating with the committee.

The first section provides that, in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation under any statutes of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness, and may be called and compelled to testify in such proceedings.

The second section provides that in any such prosecution an attachment may be issued for any witness, and his or her immediate attendance compelled without previous subpoena, when there is reasonable ground for believing that he or she will unlawfully fail to obey the subpoena issued in the usual course.

The third section provides that the prosecution may be commenced at any time within five years after the commission of the offense. This provision, however, is not to apply to any offense already barred by the statute of limitation.

Section four provides for the certification of marriages in territories, and penalties for the violation of its provisions.

Section five provides that records of marriages or anything in the nature of a marriage ceremony of any kind, made or kept by any officer, clergyman, priest, or person performing civil or ecclesiastical functions, whether lawful or not, in any territory of the United States shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable times by an judge, magistrate, or officer of justice appointed under the authority of the United States, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section seven provides for the annulment of all laws providing for or allowing registration or voting by females in the territory of Utah, and makes it unlawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the territory of Utah for any public purpose whatever.

Sections nine and ten provide for the annulment of all the laws of the territory of Utah which provide for the identification of voters at elections, and for the recognition of the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit, or which confer jurisdiction to the probate court, except in respect to deceased persons and the guardianship of infants and insane persons.

Section eleven provides for the annulment of

all laws which provide that the prosecution for adultery can only be commenced by the complaint of the husband or wife.

Section twelve provides that all laws incorporating, continuing or providing for the corporation known as the Mormon church, as far as the same may preclude the appointment of certain trustees of said corporation as hereinafter provided, shall be annulled. It also directs the president with the consent of the senate to appoint fourteen trustees who shall exercise the functions prescribed for the trustees of such corporation and who shall hold their office two years and shall report annually to the secretary of the interior as to the property, business affairs and operations of said corporation.

Section thirteen provides that it shall be the duty of the attorney general of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States the property of corporations obtained or held in violation of section three of the act of congress approved the 1st of July, 1882. All property so forfeited shall be disposed of by the secretary of the interior and the proceeds shall be applied to the use and benefit of the common schools in the territory where such property may be.

Section fourteen provides that in all proceedings for the enforcement of the law against corporations holding property in excess of the amount limited by law; that the court shall have power to compel the production of books and papers from persons managing the property in which such corporation may have any interest. The amendment also makes other important provisions.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the death of E. W. Mackey, of South Carolina, was announced. The customary resolutions were adopted by the house as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. Adjourned.

Tuesday, 29th.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Sherman in a speech in support of the resolution calling for the investigation of the Danville riots said that at the beginning of the present session he had felt that the recent events in the states of Virginia and Mississippi were of such importance as to demand a full and impartial investigation of the causes which led to them, the real facts involved, and the proper constitutional remedy to prevent a recurrence and if necessary to further secure to all American citizens freedom of speech in the open assertion of political opinions and the peaceful exercise of the right to vote. Now, that sufficient time had elapsed to allow to some extent the excitement caused by these events, he hoped the senate would make this investigation so that our citizens in every state might understand how far the national government protected them in the enjoyment of their rights, or if it was helpless or listless, that no longer relying upon the barren declarations of the constitution, each man for himself might appeal to the right of self defense, or to the boasted American right of migration to more friendly regions. The allegations in this resolution as to the Danville riot or massacre were, he said, founded upon statements in the public prints supported by the oaths of witnesses, and their substantiated truth was also verified by the published statement of a member of this body as a senator from the state of Virginia. The allegations as to Mississippi were founded upon copious narratives in the public prints of the proceedings of public meetings and the acts and failures to act of officers of the state government, including the governors, judges of the courts and juries. If these statements are true then in both these states there have been organized conspiracies to subvert the freedom of elections accompanied by murder and violence. Many of the crimes resorted were not ordinary crimes, but were the efforts of the prevailing majority to subvert by violence the highest constitutional privileges of citizens, and could not from their nature be inquired of or punished by ordinary tribunals. If they are true, then in these communities members of our party and our race have no rights which the prevailing majority are bound to respect. He had no desire to open up sectional questions or renew old strife, still, if these allegations are true, it would be cowardly and shrinking from the gravest public duty to allow such an event to be a precedent, which would subvert the foundation of republican institutions and convert our elections into organized crimes. If the events at Danville were the result of a chance outbreak, or were not between the opposing parties of a different race of men, they might properly be left to be dealt with by the local authorities, but if the riot and massacre were a part of the machinery devised by a party to deter another party or race from the freedom of elections, or the free, open expression of political opinions then they constituted a crime against the national government, and the highest duty of the government was to maintain at every hazard the equal rights and privileges of the citizens. If the events in Mississippi were merely a lawless invasion of individual rights, then, though they involved murder as well as other crimes, they should be left to the local authority, and if justice could not be administered by the courts and a citizen was without remedy from lawless violence, then he must fall back upon his right of self defense, or failing in that, must seek a home where his rights would be respected or observed; but if these individual crimes involved the greater one of an organized conspiracy by a party or race to deprive another party or race of a citizen's enjoyment of unquestioned rights, accompanied with overt acts with a physical power sufficient to accomplish the purpose, then it became a national question which must be dealt with by the national government.

Wednesday, 30th.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A petition was presented signed by 4,000 citizens of the District of Columbia, and other petitions signed by a large number of the citizens of the territories of Washington, Dakota and Idaho, all praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District and territories.

Senator Hale called up the report of the committee on conference of both houses, relating to the Greeley relief expedition. The report recommends that the senate recede from its amendment that only persons who volunteer for service shall be detailed for the expedition. Debate followed, but no conclusion was reached.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Brainerd, from the committee on public buildings, presented a bill appropriating \$100,000 additional for the

erection of a public building at Erie, Pa. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Husey, from the same committee, presented a bill appropriating \$100,000 to complete a public building at Council Bluffs, Ia. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hardeman, from the committee on territories, reported Townsend's bill providing that no territory shall apply for admission as a state until it contains a population equal to that required in a congressional district.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, public business was suspended and arrangements were made for the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina. At five minutes past one the senate was announced, and as the members of that body filed down the main aisle to the seats assigned them, the members of the house remained standing as a mark of respect. The funeral procession did not reach the capitol until about a quarter before 2 o'clock, and was preceded by the pall bearers and joint committee on arrangements, followed by relatives and friends. The casket containing the remains was borne into the chamber and placed on supports in front of the speaker's desk. Selections from the bible were read by Rev. Dr. E. D. Huntley and an appropriate address delivered by Rev. Dr. B. Rush Shippen, of the Unitarian church. After a benediction by the chaplain of the house the funeral procession left the chamber, and the members of the senate having retired, the house adjourned.

Thursday, 31st.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Sowell reported favorably today, from the committee on military affairs, a bill which provides that no regimental or company officer shall hereafter be detached from duty with his company or regiment more than three years consecutively, and any officer heretofore or hereafter detailed, who shall be returned to duty with his company or regiment, shall not be again detailed, except temporarily, and not then for a period of more than sixty days, until after the expiration of three years from the return to his company or regiment. The secretary of war and General Sheridan oppose the provisions of the bill on the ground that they could not be carried out without great detriment to the service, and because the enactment into a law would so abridge the powers of the president and those under him as to seriously impair the administration of the army. General Sheridan does not think it proper for congress to assume any directions over what properly belongs to the details of the internal economy of the army.

Secretary Frelinghuysen having recommended the government inspection of American pork and the question of the constitutionality of such legislation having been raised, Representative Belmont offered the following resolution in regard to the subject:

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be directed immediately to inquire and report whether or not congress has the power to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign nations, by the imposition of uniform federal inspection laws, or by any prohibition, hindrance, burden or tax on American pork destined for exportation from any state, said inspection laws being only intended to ascertain and attest the quality of such American pork, and not to enforce the inspection laws of any state of the United States, or general revenue laws, or the requirements of federal governments at the several ports of export, also whether any state of the United States may not, by the United States inspection laws, absolutely necessary to the purpose, require pork intended for exportation from that state, to be inspected and marked by the officers of such state, and by the proper tax to defray the expenses of such inspection and marking.

HOUSE.

The bill was taken up declaring a forfeiture of the lands granted to the Texas Pacific railroad company under an act of congress approved March 3, 1871, and the acts supplemental thereto. The report accompanying the bill being very long it was ordered to be printed and put on record, and without any debate the bill passed; yeas, 259, nays, 1, (Barr, of Pennsylvania).

On motion of Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, a resolution was adopted making the bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, etc., the special order for February 6th.

The speaker laid before the house the message of the president transmitting the report of the secretary of state and accompanying papers relative to the restriction of the importation of American hog products into Germany and France. Immediately a clash of jurisdiction arose as to which committee was entitled to the report of the secretary of state, Mr. Townsend favoring the committee on commerce, Mr. Hatch (Mo) the committee on agriculture, and Mr. Curran the committee on foreign affairs. Finally the matter was compromised by ordering the message printed and laying it on the table. Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Forks Convention.
GRAND FORKS, Jan. 29.—A large delegation from all parts have been arriving on every train since yesterday, and more are expected on the afternoon train. The hotels are crowded and the Farmers' convention is the theme on every tongue. North Dakota is fully represented and also Manitoba. The delegates from Manitoba have a feasible railroad scheme which they intend to present to the convention. The meeting will convene at the city hall at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of organization, and the regular meeting will be convened at 7:30 this evening.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The farmers' convention was attended by a full delegation of fifteen from Grand Forks county, eight from Walsh county, two from Ramsey county, ten from Traill county, and nine from Pembina county. The delegates from Winnipeg were William Clark, James Steen, Robert Gerry, and —. The grain inspectors of Dakota were also admitted to seats on the floor. Mayor Degroot, of Hillsboro, was elected permanent chairman and George B. Winslow, of the Grand Forks Herald, permanent secretary. Committees on resolutions, affidavits and permanent association were appointed, to report at the night meeting, which is to be held at Gotzian hall. The public is deeply interested and there is a large attendance. There is a general determination to seek other outlets for the Red river products. The Winnipeg delegates are urging a Hudson bay route, which is declared possible. Hudson bay is open to navigation all the year, and this market would be 1,000 miles nearer Liverpool than now. The Red river is navigable from Fargo down and thence from Nelson to Fort York. The proposition is received with favor by the business men.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the farmers' convention a member from Winnipeg spoke for some time in favor of opening up a new route to market by the way of Hudson bay. Charles A.

Hillsbury, the great Minneapolis miller, then took the floor and offered to pay the expenses of a committee to be appointed by the convention to visit Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee and Chicago, to fully investigate the operations of railroad, elevators and mills, and to then see whether an injustice is really done by the Manitoba railroad or the millers' association, and also to devise means for shipping wheat to market by railroad without breaking bulk. A number of resolutions were then offered. The first contained a number of affidavits in regard to the action of the railroads and elevators. A resolution favoring the opening of a new route to the markets was received with cheers and passed.

Rush for Land.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—The Journal's Lamoureux special says: Towns 130 and 131, ranges 64 and 58 have come into market. The rush to Fargo about that time was immense. On the evening of the date of entry sixty men were congregated at the land office, determined to sit up all night to be on hand on the opening of the office in the morning. During the night an organization was effected intended to prevent confusion in the party and keep out outsiders. When the office was opened in the morning a number of new comers who had rested during the night made a protest against the organization, and the officials held that those who had been on watch all night were entitled to attention first in filing claims. The outs suggested that all should have a chance at the different quarter sections and such was finally agreed to. Competition of a lively character ensued, claims going as high as ninety dollars. A. S. Moon, of this place in the interest of three patrons, by playing a game of bluff pretty shrewdly got his friends their claims, without sitting up all night or making a single bid.

Shipwrecked.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 29.—The schooner George W. Betsan is given up as lost. She sailed December 10th for Grand Manan and the Georges and has not been heard from since December 15th when she was at Grand Manan. The crew numbered twelve men and as far as can be ascertained were as follows: Captain Laughlin McLeod, Henry Harris McLeod, Malcolm McGee, Jas. McArthur, John McDonald, Simon McGohegan, Patrick Siska, William Kennedy, Angus McArthur, John McNarish, John Ryan. Those known to be married were the captain, John Ryan, the cook, and William Kennedy. It is believed that Angus and Malcolm McLeod were brothers. The loss of lives during the past six months from Gloucester is truly appalling, the number who perished being nearly 2,000. The schooner Waldo Browning, another of the fishing fleet, is also lost in all probability, as she is now long overdue. Her crew numbered fourteen men. She was employed in the fish market fisheries and sailed about December 26th on a voyage which is usually made in ten days.

Red River Valley.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—Mr. Charles G. Larsen, of Stephen, Minn., was in the city today. He reports that the weather in his portion of the Red River valley has been the best known for several winters past. The indications are favorable for the future of the crops. The elevators along the line of the railroad are still full of wheat, and a good deal of grain is still in the hands of the farmers, probably half of the old crop. The farmers generally report that they are receiving large numbers of letters, all of which indicate a good immigration movement in the spring from the eastern states, as well as from Europe. There is now a foot of snow on the ground at Stephen and sleighing is fine.

Killed by Dynamite.

WINNEPEG, Jan. 29.—News is just received of a terrible explosion on the Canadian Pacific railway east of Port Arthur. The explosion occurred at 5 a. m., on the 22d inst., on the McLennan contract near Mechopicoon, and was caused by a dynamite cartridge which had been left near a stove in the office. Five men were killed, as follows: Sidney H. Fay, Joseph E. McGilivray, John A. McDougall, John Fay and Augustus McCune. The first two lived three hours and the others were killed instantly. The bodies passed Peiminsla Harbor this morning on the way to Port Arthur.

McCrary's Official Shoes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—President Arthur is understood to favor the appointment of Senator McMillan to the vacant circuit judgeship. McMillan prefers to let the place seek him, and in that sense only is a candidate. It is, however, safe to say that he would not refuse it if tendered as judicial duties are very agreeable to him. A petition for the appointment of Judge Wagner, of Missouri, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of that state, to succeed McCrary was also presented at the White House Monday by Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri.

Savage & Co.'s Assignment.

MILWAUKEE, M. T., Jan. 29.—Judge Wade's decision in the petition of the assignees of C. W. Savage & Co., asking an injunction against the attaching creditors was received today. The judge denies the injunction but orders that the assets remain in the sheriff's hands, subject to the decision of the courts on the validity of the assignment. As the court does not sit until March and possibly later, the store will remain closed until then.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 29.—The west bound passenger train on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad from here at 5 o'clock this morning, ran into a rock on the track about twenty miles from here and a serious wreck was the consequence. Engineer Dick Snice was killed and a fireman named Boyne was fatally injured and one brakeman seriously injured.

Will Fix Rates.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—Messrs. Alexander and Warren, of the Manitoba line, and Fee and Davis, of the Northern Pacific, left on the noon train over the Royal Route for Chicago to attend a meeting to be held at the Grand Pacific, at which all the Canadian roads will be represented, to fix on freight and passenger rates on the Canadian traffic.

Selecting a Senator.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—The senatorial caucus took three ballots last night and adjourned until tonight. No change. Williams, 52; Blackburn 46; Sweeney, 23.

An Attachment.

LIVINGSTON, M. T., Jan. 29.—George H. Carver & Co., wholesale merchants, of Livingston, have levied an attachment on certain property of the

National Park Improvement company to recover a bill for a large amount. The property attached consisted of a saw mill and cattle and horses belonging to the company outside the park.

Post Office Robbed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The safe in the post office at Blue Island, one of the southwestern suburbs of this city, was blown open last night and in addition to the stamps and money of the post-office, some township funds stored in the safe were also carried off. The value of the plunder secured by the thieves is placed at \$115,000.

To Prevent Dealing in Options.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—A bill was introduced in the assembly today declaring void all contracts, written or verbal, for the sale or transfer of any share or interest in the stock of any company, unless the party contracting the sale or transfer shall be in the actual possession of such stock.

Farmers' Convention.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., Jan. 29.—At the morning session of the farmers convention after some discussion on Dr. Collins' plan of organization, a motion to adopt the same as a basis of action was unanimously carried. Of the central union, Mayor Roach, of Larimore, was elected president; George B. Winslow, secretary; Dr. Collins, vice president; Ex-mayor Brown, treasurer. The committee on constitution was named as follows: Ramsey, Frank A. Dana; Grand Forks, James Duckworth; Traill, John D. Egroat; Pembina, A. Garnett; Walsh, C. E. Harvey.

Mr. Fleming, of the board of grain inspectors on invitation took the floor and said that they were interested particularly in the complaints of false grading, etc., which matter has very properly been referred to a committee of your own people. This is the judicious thing to do. It is better than an appeal to the law. The law that we have does not do anybody any good. It is as tame a law as I ever saw. There is not much law on the subject, and what we have is not worth much. I think your committee can do more good and get more out of it than by an appeal to the law. He had made an arrangement with the district attorney to receive any charges that were preferred. He endorsed Dr. Collins' plan of organizations in the county and towns, and advocated the importance of having elevator tickets or receipts for wheat passed into the elevators. This is one way of settling the difficulty. He did not believe the committee to visit Minneapolis could get a full settlement of the difficulty, but might put the farmers in a way to reach a final adjustment. Mr. Sellers offered this resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention all elevator companies should adopt a form of receipt to be given to each and every one selling wheat, and that said receipt shall give the grade and price paid for the same, and the said receipt when paid shall be stamped "paid," and shall be the property of the farmer.

Mr. Faulkner said that an elevator man admitted to him last night that they "doctored" their wheat to suit the orders from Minneapolis.

Mr. Harvey offered an amendment requiring the elevator companies to adopt a system of checking to secure honesty and regularity in buying wheat.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution also. The amendment is as follows:

Resolved, That this convention is convinced that good reason for complaint exists in reference to grading and weight of wheat, and urge that the matter be brought to the notice of the elevator companies with a request that they will inaugurate a system of checking their agents' books, in order to secure honesty in their grading and weighing at the place of shipment.

Mr. Brown, of Grand Forks, said that the only remedy was in competition. A competing line of railroad is the only way out.

Mr. Faulkner offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention a territorial law, arranging for the thorough inspection of weights and measures is absolutely necessary, and should be provided for at the next meeting of the legislature.

Judge West, of the territorial board of inspectors, said that as a remedy for unjust grading a board of appeals should be appointed to settle the grade, which would be a proper subject of legislation. This body can exercise a powerful influence to secure such a law. There should be an inspector in every county, with power to settle these disputes about grade. He suggested that tickets for wheat at elevators be issued in duplicate, and the one stamped duplicate be for the farmer to keep, and the other to be returned to the elevator agent. The following committee, consisting of two from each county, was appointed to visit St. Paul, and if necessary Chicago, and ascertain from the railway companies what could be done toward remedying the existing evils and bettering the farmers' condition: Traill county, John Degroot and Asa Sargent; Walsh county, George P. Harvey and George Brown; Grand Forks county, George H. Walsh and J. G. Hamilton; Ramsey county, H. C. Hamstrough and Frank A. Dana; Pembina county, James Langton and Anthony Garnett.

After the adjournment of the convention the above committee held a meeting and organized by electing J. G. Hamilton chairman and George B. Winslow secretary. The committee will leave for St. Paul on Thursday, the 3d of February, and on returning will report to the farmers' union, of which Mayor Roach, of Larimore, is president.

Interceding for the Governor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The Tribune's Washington special says: A delegation from Dakota led by Governor Ordway visited the president today in reference to Ordway's retention as governor of Dakota. The interview was a pleasant one, but the president did not indicate what he would do, as the commission of Governor Ordway does not expire until next May.

Fatal Fire and Explosion.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 30.—This morning the three story building between the Stanwix Hall hotel and the Scale bank block on James street burned. Mrs. Samuel Alexander and children were rescued by policemen. Ten minutes after the fire broke out an explosion occurred, knocking out the whole front wall of the building above the first story. Joseph Alexander and his brother Samuel were killed. L. vid Patterson, a clerk, was injured.

Probably Crazy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—A Tribune special says: Ernest Bundemore, while on his way to Detroit, this state, from his farm near there, told his wife he was going to shoot her. She put both her hands over her face as he raised the pistol and the bullet went through them, but did not strike her head. Bundemore then shot himself in the head, but the pistol was so small that it is thought the skull is not fractured. No reason is assigned for the deed.

NEWS AT HOME.

Items That are of Most Interest to the People of Bismarck and Vicinity.

Review of the Work on the Capitol, by one of the Workmen—A Dakota Bill.

The Capitol at Bismarck.

Two or three more fine days and the first contract on this noble edifice will be completed, and the youthful metropolis of this great territory will be able to boast of a meeting place for her representatives the possession of which would be a subject of pride and self gratulation to the inhabitants of any prosperous old state—an edifice the dimensions and beauty of which cannot but reflect the highest credit on the public spirit and indomitable energy of the leading men of this go-ahead city and county.

But four short months ago on a beautiful Sunday evening a party consisting of

A DOZEN MASONS

might have been seen walking north of the railway track inquiring the way to the capitol, for the building of which, they had been engaged at St. Paul and Minneapolis. They were politely directed to a commanding elevation about a mile north of the main track of the Northern Pacific, where, in a great square hole, walls of enormous thickness, but as yet many of them scarcely a foot high were to be seen meeting on their beds of solid concrete, and in silent eloquence speaking of the thousands of bricks, the mountains of sand, lime and cement, to say nothing of the oceans of water they must needs devour ere they would grow large enough to be seen from the track. But today those same walls may be seen many miles south of said track, towering high above the surrounding country and looking as grand in the distance by virtue of their immensity, as they look beautiful from a less distant point because of their graceful and

ELEGANT ARCHITECTURAL OUTLINES.

Far be it from me to assume that there is anything miraculous in the rapidity of the erection of this great structure, but I cannot but opine that there is something very commendable in the skill and untiring energy displayed therein. To accomplish this work in so short a time is a feat of which everyone who helped in the doing, have a just cause for feeling proud. It has been a battle against time and distance. The elements on one side, and the wonders of modern science on the other, have joined issue in the struggle. Old Father Time was fought with long hours, Sundays nor any other high days or holidays have been allowed to stop the work, the darkness of night and early morning being resolutely encountered by the brilliant rays of the electric light. The distance between the contractor's office and the works being bridged over by the mystic telephone, kept that gentleman as well posted in everything that was going on on the building as though he had never been absent therefrom for one moment. Hard biting John Frost was boldly met by fire. A large cylinder kept red-hot night and day not only thawed out the frozen sand, but made it red-hot—this, with the aid of boiling hot water and hot lime, enabling the masons to do their work with scalding hot mortar, the moisture of which would be drawn out by the dry bricks long before it was cold enough to freeze, thus causing the work to be

AS GOOD AND AS SOLID

as though done in the sunny month of June. A siding coming within 300 yards of the works enabled the lime and cement from Ohio and the brick from Sims to be brought within ten minutes bullock drive. The chilling blast from the cold northwest and the pitiless snow storm were met and endured by the unflinching pluck of the boys, who might have been seen toiling away amidst the fury of the storm with all the nonchalance of so many polar bears, to whom such weather was a mere trifle. Christmas day during the storm the plucky fellows were working away on the piers while the snow was falling fast and heavy enough to cover them and their work. Greater pluck was never shown in war nor in peace than has been shown by the mechanics and laborers employed on this building.

The mechanics who had charge of the various parts of the work were remarkably able men and in every way well fitted for the tasks assigned them. Mr. Wright, the boss mason, whose people were made up of representatives from every nation in the old world, had a very difficult task to perform, for a great percentage of his people could not speak one word of English. Among his laborers on one occasion I counted

SIX SONS OF ISRAEL

carrying loads of mortar in Indian file, a sight that could be seen in no other part of the world. These worthies were from Russia, and would tell you in broken German of the fearful hardships they had had to endure at the hands of the infuriated Russian peasants ere they were driven to accept the hospitality of Uncle Sam. Most of those sons of Abraham have claims thirty or forty miles out, and were only working to get a little money to help them over the fast-coming winter. So at the first snow they disappeared and were seen no more. Englishmen, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and Dutchmen, with a fair sprinkling of Americans, composed the forty masons who with trowel, plumb rule and line labored from early morn to late eve under the vigilant eye of Mr. Wright, who from his first taking charge up to the present moment has never been absent from his post for one hour while there was any mason work or stage building going on. In fact we may venture to congratulate Mr. Thompson upon his choice of bosses, who proved themselves the right men in the right places, every one of whom did his part of the work in such a way as to

FACILITATE THE WORK OF ALL THE REST.

Having been on the work nearly from its commencement up to the present moment I cannot fail to find a single occasion whereon the mason in brick had to stand off for the masons in stone or where either were laid off for the carpenters. This is a great deal to say, as every one knows who has had ever so little experience in the building trade. Having spent many years in the building trade, and that in the largest city in the world, I feel bound to say that I never saw a building of such dimensions as the capitol carried on with so few interruptions as have occurred on this work. A thing was no sooner wanted than it was had. With a promptitude that would have done honor to the ablest commissariat general in the United States army, Mr. Liddell has had everything on the ground just in the

VERY NICE OF TIME

to keep the work going forward. Every morning, storm or fair, snow or sunshine, long before

starting time his buggy or sleigh has always been seen at the work ready to take him away at good speed as soon as he had found out what was first wanted.

I have just been informed that the mason work will be ended for the winter as soon as the tower is high enough to allow the roof to be finished. So it may be that ere this meets the eye of the reader the mason work will be concluded and the carpenters will have full sway. As all has been accomplished that was intended from the first, the contractor may be congratulated upon the successful completion of his work and the inhabitants of this metropolis on the enrichment of their city by this elegant and substantial edifice.

T. T.

An Important Bill.

Following is the full text of the bill introduced by Delegate Raymond into the house on December 11th, the object of which is to secure the opening of the Fort Rice military reservation: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, that the military reservation of Fort Rice, in the territory of Dakota, be, and is hereby, abolished; and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to have the lands embraced therein surveyed and made subject to homestead and pre-emption entry and sale the same as other public lands: provided, that the rights of all actual settlers entitled to the benefits of the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States, who now occupy in good faith any portion of the land embraced within said reservation, shall date from the day of their actual settlement thereon; and in perfecting their title thereto under the homestead and pre-emption laws the time such settlers have occupied and improved their said lands shall be allowed: provided further, that when the lands embraced in said reservation shall be surveyed the claims of all such actual settlers shall be made to conform to the lines of the government survey."

The bill has been referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Time to Buy Land.

The present condition of Northern Pacific preferred stock, while disastrous and discouraging to brokers and speculators, is a blessing in disguise to that section of Dakota east of the Missouri river, and will no doubt add largely to the current of immigration now setting in so strong toward Dakota. When it is remembered that preferred stock is at all times received at par in payment for railroad lands east of the Missouri river, the advantage that this particular section enjoys in that respect is at once self-evident. With preferred stock at forty cents, 160 acres of railroad land east of the Missouri river, held at \$5 an acre, can be purchased for \$320, or \$3 per acre. The railroad company owns each alternate section for a distance of forty miles on each side of the track, hence it will be seen that the present time presents a rare opportunity for the securing of land which will pay for itself twice over from the first crop raised, and will inside of five years be worth \$10 an acre. These facts should be borne in mind, and ought to add thousands of farmers to the already large number who will seek Dakota homes in the spring.

The Polo Clubs.

Much pleasure may be anticipated both by members and spectators as soon as the two polo clubs, recently organized, enter the arena of the roller rink and strive for supremacy. The game of polo is an exciting one and is very popular throughout the east. Any one who has ever played "shinny" in by-gone school days is sure to enjoy the sport and is qualified to become a member of the club. The two clubs will commence practice at once and will announce a contest at an early day. The officers and members are as follows:

CAPITAL CLUB.

John Bain, captain; Geo. Wilson, secretary and treasurer; Geo. Bain, Harry Wetherby, H. H. Palmer, Jas. Macdonald, Fred McIntyre, E. W. Donahue.

CLIPPER CLUB.

F. A. Johnson, captain; Wm. Tauch, secretary and treasurer; J. T. McGivern, F. Moorhouse, Claude Holley, Dick Mitchell, H. Parker, R. W. Dillon.

Fire at the Point.

One of the largest of the small cluster of buildings at "the point" on the bank of the river immediately opposite Fort Lincoln, burned Monday morning about half-past three o'clock. The house was owned by Mrs. Haggarty and was occupied by Tillie Nicholson, "the tramp," and was known as a very questionable resort, frequented only by soldiers and river rascals. It was reported at first that a son of Mrs. Haggarty had been burned to death, but such fortunately is not the case.

Change of Date.

The amusement committee of the Governor's Guard, having learned that the officers at Fort Lincoln will give a masquerade ball on the night of the 8th, have changed the date of the first of their series of hops from the 8th to the 7th, so that those who may desire to attend both parties may do so. The second of the series on the 14th will be a calico party, and other attractive forms for the succeeding ones will be decided upon and announced in due time.

Promptly Answered.

What has become of the Hon. Wm. F. Steele? There have been two issues of the TRIBUNE that have failed to inform its readers of his whereabouts, and what he is doing. Will you kindly inform an anxious and solicitous public if he still lives and where he is? This protracted suspense is becoming unbearable. By giving this information you will greatly oblige

MANY READERS.

The writer is happy to be able to relieve the anxiety of many readers, and to state that Mr. Steele is now in Washington, where he is doing effective work in behalf of the territory. The importance of the work will be fully recognized at no distant day, and Mr. Steele will be readily granted the thanks and appreciation of "Many Readers." While working for the interests of the whole territory, Mr. Steele will also probably not forget during his absence to accomplish considerable work of importance to the city of Steele, the county seat of Kidder county and the brightest, liveliest and most prosperous townsite between Fargo and Bismarck.

A Rural Critic.

The TRIBUNE has received the following verbatim letter from a resident of Iowa.

OASIS, January 25, 1884.

I will be out to your country just as soon as the weather will permit and I want to take your paper until I get located and then I will tell you where to send it. If the North Pacific would come down on these rates they would be a terrible emigration from Iowa this spring. But as it is they are losing a great many good settlers.

JAMES S. B.

The above complaint even in its uncouth language, expresses a universal sentiment, and its

policy toward immigrants has in the past cost the Northern Pacific road hundreds of thousands of dollars. North Dakota has been retarded greatly in its growth and development by the high tariffs adopted last year, and there is no denying the fact. The TRIBUNE is pleased to state, however, that the company has decided to profit by its experience, and will the present season not be outdone by any corporation in making known the advantages that home-seekers can secure along its line, and in affording the emigrant every facility to settle upon the magnificent farming lands of North Dakota. A rate for emigrants' movables is now being prepared which will be lower than ever before offered by any road, and the best of authority announces that the Northern Pacific management have also decided to refund the very low fare to any person taking a permanent land or purchasing railroad land. With such a policy as has been decided upon, persisted in for several seasons, the population of Dakota east of the Missouri river will double every year, paying freights will increase in volume, and all the bears of a thousand Wall streets will not be able to keep the Northern Pacific stocks from reaching par.

Booming for Dakota.

F. W. McKinney, assistant cashier of the First National bank, writes from Brooklyn, New York, to have the TRIBUNE sent to him, stating that he is "at sea" without it. He adds the following interesting information:

During my journey I have found the interest very great for our portion of North Dakota. I have inaugurated a movement to send a colony into Emmons county during the spring, of good thrifty farmers from western New York, with fair prospects of success. With kind regards, yours truly, F. W. MCKINNEY.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Peterson & Veeder.

Polo will soon be an attraction at the Athenaeum. The clubs have been organized.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dalley, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with a tumor and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was in danger, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs. in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at Peterson & Veeder's drug store. Large bottles \$1.

A local branch of the Knights of Labor was organized in this city Sunday evening. The organization is a powerful one and has thousands of members all over the country. The Bismarck branch is perfectly independent of the Knights of the Mystic Star Chamber.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and a stem regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Indivinity of the liver, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, weak kidneys, or any disease of the urinary or biliary organs, or any ailment of the stomach or bowels, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly; every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Peterson & Veeder.

The fire at "The Point" swept an old and notorious landmark from the face of the earth.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at the Bismarck, D. T., postoffice for the week ending Jan. 26, 1884:

Beatty A H
Burton L G
Clamby A II (2)
Chapin's gear
Cusick Patrick
Christina Mrs Elizabeth
Higgins Alex C
Hath Mrs May
Iverson Miss Anna
Jordan M
Larsen A
Martenson N
Nelson Edward
Paterson Joseph
Staley Jas (3)
Shannon Luc (2)
Torpy Joseph
Van Horn C
Wolmer Christ
Young D M

If the above are not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington, D. C.
In calling for any of the above letters please say "advertised" and give date of list.
C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Postmaster.

Seemless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's cure is the remedy for you.

The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism and minor ailments are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

ALYON & HEALY
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.
We have just issued our
BAND CATALOGUE
for 1884, 200 pages, 210 Engravings
of instruments, such as: Saxophones,
Pompas, Euphonias, Corn-Lasps,
Standards, Brass Major's Sticks, and
Horn and Saxhorn Bands, and a Catalogue
of Choice Band Music.

To Canadian Subscribers.

The Bismarck postoffice was made an International money-order office on the 1st of May, 1883. Orders can be obtained at any Canadian International money order office, payable at Bismarck. If the Canadian postmaster has not official information to this effect—as some have not—ask him to write the Canadian post office department for information.

Wide Awake Druggists.

Messrs. Peterson & Veeder are always alive to their business and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in their line. They have secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, or any affection of the throat and lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.

A Coming Entertainment.

Union Hall has been rented for Friday evening of the present week for an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the ladies' furnishing fund, of the Presbyterian church. The evening will be devoted to acting, charades, recitations, music, etc., in which the following persons will take part: Mesdames Francis, Bennett, Goff, Holly, Smith, Call and Peterson, the Misses Madison, Willie, Lambert and Claussen, and the Messrs. Call, Clague, Fye, Jr., Mitchell, Wirth, Little, Durant, Pettit and Hersey. Catalogues and programmes will be issued during the week and every endeavor will be put forth to make the entertainment both pleasing and profitable.

Washburn Telegraph Line.

Arrangements were made Saturday whereby a battery is to be procured and attached to the Bismarck end of the Washburn telegraph line which will enable it to be operated wholly independent of the Western Union company. A telephone service will also be established in the spring and the wires will be extended to Weller, Victoria and other points.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Prepared from Select Fruits that yield the finest Flavors. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.
Makers of Luscious Yeast Cakes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

Sure Cure for Epilepsy (fits), Spasms; free to poor. Dr. Krouse M. C. P. O. 223 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo. 35 37 W

(First Publication January 4, 1884.)

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the district court of Burleigh county and Territory of Dakota to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Rachel Roberts and Winslow Roberts, I did, on the 21st day of December, 1883, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Rachel Roberts in and to that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, D. T., known and described as follows: Lots number six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block fifty-three (33), according to the recorded plat of the city of Bismarck, D. T., which said pieces or parcels of land I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the front door of the court house, in and for the county of Burleigh, D. T., on the 9th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in order to satisfy the sum of three hundred and five dollars and two cents (\$305.02), besides interest and costs due on said execution.

Dated December 31, 1883.
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
Sheriff of Burleigh County, D. T.
By E. S. NEAL, Deputy Sheriff.
John E. Garland, att'y for plaintiff. w31-35 -

(First Publication January 4, 1884.)

Notice of Final Proof.
LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.,
December 31, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on February 11, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

George T. Webster.
Homestead application No. 740, for the southwest quarter of section 18, town 130, range 70 west 5th principal meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Boldt, John Allen, William McGee, Thomas McGee, all of Bismarck, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

(First publication Jan. 25, 1884.)

Notice of Final Proof.
LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.,
January 17, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on February 27, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

Samuel H. Carahoop.
Homestead application No. 42, for the south one-half of the northwest one-quarter and east one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section 26, township 139, range 80 west, 5th principal meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Thompson, J. H. Marshall, P. M. Mayo, Matthew O'Brien, all of Bismarck, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

(First publication, Jan. 25, 1884.)

Notice of Timber Culture Contest.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T.,
January 2, 1884.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Valentine Schreck against Thomas J. Bush for failure to enter a claim as to timber culture entry No. 943, dated Jan. 3, 1882, upon the southwest quarter of section 26, township 141, range 79, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said "Thomas J. Bush has failed to break or cause to be broken the five acres required to be broken the first year after his said entry," the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of February, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond to and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
JOHN A. REA, Register.
WEBSTER & JAMESON, att'ys for contestant.
w34-38

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Tickets Only \$5. Shares in Proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Ed. J. Dauphin
J. F. Fort

Commissioners.

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A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1884—165th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each.

Fractions, in Fifths, in Proportion, LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$75,000
1 CAPITAL PRIZE	25,000
1 CAPITAL PRIZE	10,000
2 PRIZES OF \$8,000	12,000
5 PRIZES OF 2,000	10,000
10 PRIZES OF 1,000	10,000
20 PRIZES OF 500	10,000
100 PRIZES OF 200	20,000
300 PRIZES OF 100	30,000
500 PRIZES OF 50	25,000
1,000 PRIZES OF 25	25,000
9 Approximation Prizes of \$750	6,750
9 Approximation Prizes of 500	4,500
9 Approximation Prizes of 250	2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to \$265,500.

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1884

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To all Whom it May Concern,

Whereas, Letters of attorney heretofore given to W. E. Caton for the sale of certain lots in the city of Bismarck, D. T., fully described in said letters of attorney duly recorded in the register of deeds office in Burleigh county, D. T., are countermanded, annulled and revoked

32-33pd
WILLIAM VANER, S.

J. A. HAIGHT. C. B. LITTLE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Union Block, corner Main and Third streets.

J. F. F

By Telegraph

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minnesota Penitentiary Burned.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—Following is from the Minneapolis Evening Journal report of the Stillwater prison fire. The fire was discovered shortly after midnight. It originated in the basement under the offices and soon spread to the cell rooms and destroyed all combustibles in its course. Company K of the state militia was called out. The prisoners were rescued from the cells, chained in pairs and taken to the foundry where they shivered and sang while being warmed with hot tea and coffee supplied by the sympathetic citizens, soon getting over the intense excitement that was occasioned by being locked in cells with the roof burning over their heads. The smoke had penetrated the cells before the convicts could be reached. When the cell doors were opened some of them were pale and trembling as if fearing the fire would reach them before they could be saved. Most of the men were cool and fearless. The younger brothers, when their cells were opened, took their blankets coolly and followed the guards with no sign of uneasiness. When the fire was first discovered it was clear that the building was doomed and assistance was asked from St. Paul. Assistant Chief Hildebrand responded and came on a special train on the Omaha railroad, and soon had a stream playing on the flames, which raged fiercely throughout the building illuminating the city. The gates were guarded by militia with loaded arms and fixed bayonets, with orders to shoot to kill on the slightest attempt at an outbreak. Guard duty was done all day by the military around the smoking ruins, while the state authorities debated what to do with the convicts in the intervening time of re-roofing the cell building, estimated at fourteen days at least. Four hundred blankets were ordered for the prisoners' comfort. It was finally decided to distribute the convicts in county jails. Forty will be sent tonight to Minneapolis, twenty were forwarded in the afternoon to St. Paul, and eight females cared for at the house of Warden Reids. A batch were also sent to Winona jail. The younger brothers and the more desperate life prisoners were sent out in citizens clothes. It is understood the Wagon, Wis., penitentiary. The origin of the fire is surrounded in mystery, and although various rumors are rife none are entirely satisfactory. Down town a theory of incendiarism is advanced based on the fact that the fire originated in a store room in the basement under the car company's office. This building is heated by steam and no fire has been kept in the basement. The advocates of incendiarism therefore cannot believe the fire could have resulted from any other cause. On the other hand Governor Hubbard, John De Laitre, Senator Langdon and Mr. Seymour, none being interviewed, stated the fire was improbable, from the fact that none of the convicts have access to that part of the building. Yet they are unable to determine what the cause could have been. The insurance policies are locked up in the vault, which is too hot to be opened. Estimated loss, \$20,000.

Muir Mounting Higher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—John Muir, superintendent of traffic of the Northern Pacific railroad, has resigned to take the general management of the Oregon Improvement company for a term of years. He will reside in Portland, Oregon, and will have entire control of the Pacific coast interests of the company, including their railroad and steamship lines and coal interests.

The Colorado Mine Horror.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—Since the arrival of the state mine inspector no one is allowed to enter the mine except those employed in searching for bodies. Little Tommy Lyle, whose lifeless body was one of the first found, was employed as a trapper or door tender. He had his whistle in his hand and was evidently just raising it to his lips when the explosion occurred. His step-father, Henry Stewart, is also among the dead. His mother, Mrs. Stewart, is left childless, a widow, and is almost crazed with grief. Another sad case is that of Mrs. Neeth, a widow, who loses her two boys. A majority of the men were unmarried, probably not more than twenty were married. The thirty-four bodies recovered will be brought out during the night. Workmen will explore chamber No. 2. But few have been present today and these were merely sightseers. At the mine are placed large rolls of canvas in which the bodies will be wrapped as they are taken out.

LATER, 1 P. M.

The work of removing the bodies began an hour ago. The thirty-four bodies discovered have now all been brought out and placed in the blacksmith shop, where they will remain until the others are found when they will be brought to town and placed in the city hall. The inquest will begin tomorrow. Fifty-nine coffins ordered by the company are now on the way from Denver. There is a large crowd yet at the mine, but no signs of a disturbance are to be seen. Gibson and men are patrolling the streets. Inspector McNeil is still in the mine. Last night there were many drunken men on the streets, but tonight there are none.

Enthusiastic Railroad Meeting.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., Jan. 26.—A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held this afternoon at the school house in East Grand Forks. At the appointed hour the room was crowded by an intelligent audience of farmers and citizens of Polk county, besides a number of prominent citizens of Grand Forks, among whom were J. S. Eshelman, Geo. H. Walsh, Dr. Collins, Jno. Lamb, O. E. Thomas and others. J. W. Howes was chosen chairman, and Frank J. Duffy secretary. The chairman read the call for the meeting, which he at once proceeded to do in a terse and graphic manner. He gave the history of the organization of the company and the line of country through which it is to traverse, and urged upon vigorous action on the part of the farmers of Polk county to lend every aid and encouragement to the enterprise that would relieve them of the grinding monopoly that is paralyzing the industries of the county and threatening its ultimate ruin. He took his seat amid hearty applause. Speeches were made of the same tenor by George H. Walsh, D. C. Collins, W. H. Brown, Wm. C. Nash, and others, which were well received and tumultuously applauded. The following resolution was introduced and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we as citizens and tax-payers of Polk county, Minnesota, here assembled to lend our heartiest co-operation to the incorporators of the proposed Grand Forks, Crookston & Lake Superior railroad, and that we will render all the aid in our power to secure an other outlet other than the Manitoba road furnishes; and that we favor the bonding of Polk county in the sum of \$200,000 toward that end.

The Land-Grant Forfeiture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, was before the house committee on public lands this afternoon in regard to the forfeiture of the land grant of that road. He gave the history of the enterprise from the beginning, claiming that the same wise consideration for not declaring the grant forfeited that has prevailed in congress heretofore should be continued as long as the Northern Pacific company displayed energy in prosecuting the work and until the road as originally chartered was completed. Good faith to the thousands of persons who had settled and were now settling on Puget sound, looking for the completion of the Cascade division and the direction east should be an unanswerable reason why congress and the government should do nothing toward checking or delaying the work. Senator Van Wyck asked whether any arrangement had been entered into with the Central Pacific which prevented a competition of rates between San Francisco and the east. Mr. Harris was unable to answer. He had been only a few days president of the road and was not familiar with the details of the office.

Col. George Gray, general counsel of the Northern Pacific company, followed. He referred to the language of the charter of the company, arguing that as no right to the revocation of the grant had been inserted therein, no such right existed in congress. The courts alone could lay the basis for the re-entry of lands, and they only upon showing that the company had broken the contract. He admitted no such breach of the charter. It was not only law, but contract, and congress was not alone the grantor or party to the contract. In the matter of police power and regulation, congress had the right, but in so far as property rights were concerned congress had no power to act, except to further the ends of the original grant; namely, to secure the completion of the road.

More Bodies Recovered.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—Twenty three more buried bodies were today recovered from the Crested Butte mine, making fifty-seven in all. But two remain. Those recovered today were all found in chamber 18 and in the passage way in the immediate vicinity. Many have the arms and legs broken, skulls crushed in and clothing burned in many cases so that it drops off in rags when the body is moved. The hair is burned from the heads and the skin off the face and other exposed portions of the body, leaving an utterly unrecognizable mass of raw and bleeding flesh. The appearance of these bodies is horrible beyond description and it is not very likely that any of them can be recognized. Many of the faces have coal dust ground into them until they are black as coal itself. Today the company began the erection of a larger frame building, where the bodies will be placed and where the funeral services will be held. Crows are coming in on every train and on snow shoes from all the surrounding camps. The Colorado Coal and Iron company, besides the erection of the building spoken of, will bear all funeral expenses and make ample provision for the needy families of the deceased. It is thought the other two bodies will be got out of the mine by midnight.

A Supposed Murderer Suicides.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26.—A man giving the name of M. F. Layton, of Modale, Harrison county, Iowa, shot himself through the right lung last night while on route to Pittsburgh from St. Louis on the fast line of the Panhandle road. During the trip the passengers say Layton acted like an insane man and frequently exclaimed: "Don't arrest me! I am innocent! Oh, it was a horrible death, but I could not help it! Their eyes are on me and I cannot get away!" These and other remarks led the passengers to believe he might be the murderer of the Boedeker family, who were found slaughtered in a farm house near St. Louis last Wednesday. Layton is still living, but the physicians say the wound will prove fatal.

Senator Sabin Interviewed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, who is also president of the Northwestern Car company, which has the care of the convict labor at Stillwater, is in town and has received private dispatches to the effect that the loss by the fire this morning will not exceed \$50,000, all of which loss falls on the state. The total loss sustained by the car company is in the way of office furniture and will not exceed \$1,000, fully covered by insurance. All their books and documents as well as Senator Sabin's private papers, are safe in the vault. Senator Sabin had intended starting for Washington today, but will now go to Minnesota tonight.

The Capital Question.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The Journal's Washington special telegram says: Dakota has a large delegation at work in congress and in the departments struggling to secure the removal of the capital to Bismarck* and to wake up Uncle Sam that he may hear that territory's patient knocking for admission as a state.

LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT

for the visitors from any quarter, as it is hoping against hope to expect a democratic house to admit a republican state on the eve of a presidential contest, and it has been plainly shown that congressmen will take no action in the capital-moving project, as they evidently regard it as none of their business.

GOV. ORDWAY

is closing up his affairs in Washington, prior to an early departure for Dakota, and is very emphatic and positive in his assertion that he is not a candidate for reappointment, and could not be induced to serve another term as governor. The fight over the

OWATONNA POSTMASTERSHIP

continues with unabated fury. Representative White and ex-Representative Dunnell filed petitions in favor of their respective candidates, and White's petition proving the largest, Dunnell has secured a portion of it for the avowed purpose of demonstrating that the petitioners include women and children, lunatics and convicts. He is now engaged in an effort to secure evidence to this effect. The phenomenal promptness with which the

MISSISSIPPI RIVER APPROPRIATION of \$1,000,000 passed both houses, and was assigned by the president gives discouragement to the

Minnesota members, who say that the extreme upper portion of the river will be well provided for. The members of the house committee on rivers and harbors are all more or less favorable to the reservoir system, some regarding it as an interesting and promising experiment, while some pronounce it an established success, and all seem to agree that an appropriation should be made at least for completing the work which has already been commenced in that direction.

*If the Washington correspondent will sweep the cobwebs from his memory he will recall the fact that the capital has already been removed to Bismarck.—Ed.

An Insane Woman

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—Judge McGrorty found Mrs. Mary E. Medbury, 35 years of age, insane, and ordered her to be committed to St. Peter. The woman says she was born in Hamburg, New York, and afterwards moved to Oshkosh, and then to Fargo. She has three living children, who are in the care of their father, who obtained a divorce from her in Fargo one year ago, his name being Charles L. Medbury. The character of the insanity is stated by the physicians to be erotomania. The unfortunate claims that she was born anew after dying a few days ago, and now is directed by spirit revelations. She is aware of her delusion, and seeks to be cured. She has of late been stopping at the Home for the Friendless.

Inspecting the Lines.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—Minneapolis Journal Portland, Ore., special: George S. Morrison, recently appointed by the board of directors of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, will thoroughly inspect the various branches of road of the latter corporation and generally investigate the affairs of the company on his arrival. He is now making a tour of inspection of the lines in eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, accompanied by a number of prominent officials of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, and will require some days to complete his official labors.

The Knife Falls Case.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.—The evidence in the great Knife Falls boom case will close this afternoon, and the arguments will commence Monday.

Extremely Cold.

STREUVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Yesterday morning the thermometer in this section marked 15° to 30° below, according to location on hills and in valleys. This forenoon the mercury is 4° to 6° lower than yesterday. It is the coldest weather record in eastern Ohio.

Immigration Predictions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—From an interview with A. E. Johnson, late emigration agent of the Manitoba road, just returned from Europe, the Minneapolis Journal's St. Paul correspondent furnishes the information that the various railroads in the northwest are thoroughly advertised in Europe and are doing a good work in keeping the advantages of this section well before the public. Taking into consideration the abundant harvest of the past season, the great demand for all kinds of labor at good wages, and the general prospects of the northwest, we may confidently look forward to another season of large immigration. There is probably no section of the country where the emigrant can secure such good lands free, or very cheap on long terms of payment, as in the northwest and where the poorest man willing to labor can have such a promising future, and where all classes of new comers are as welcome as in the northwest. It is estimated on competent authority that not less than 1,000 Scandinavians from Minnesota and North Dakota went back last fall on a visit to their old homes. We may calculate that the one thousand will be instrumental in bringing back at least ten thousand this spring and summer. We may safely predict a large Scandinavian immigration into the northwest for the coming season. Success and contentment to those who emigrate this year mean a generally increased immigration, and vice versa. There is probably a less percentage of Germans than of any other nationality, possibly excepting the Scandinavians, who are compelled to seek immediate employment on their arrival in America, and a larger proportion have a fixed destination where they find relatives or friends. From all present indications the German emigration will keep its present high volume for the season of 1884.

A Mysterious Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—Surveys have been begun for a new road between Sobiesingerville, Wis., and Chicago. It is supposed that the branch is intended to give the Wisconsin Central road a direct line into Chicago, and the railway men say that the Northern Pacific will then buy the Wisconsin Central and branches, thus having a direct connection with Chicago. No one but the chief engineer of the party knows anything of the project. It is supposed that Chicago capitalists are interested in the line, but the Wisconsin Central people deny the rumor about its being a branch of their road, and say that there is no prospect of their becoming a part of the Northern Pacific system as yet. At Sobiesingerville the road also meets the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but the officials of the latter road deny knowing anything whatever of the new road. It is not proposed to build into Chicago on its own right of way, but it will enter on some other line.

The Homeless Convicts.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The Journal's Stillwater special says that the debris is being rapidly removed today by convicts and laborers. Electric lights have been placed in and outside the walls and a temporary roof has already been erected over one-half the cell building and will be completed over the whole by Tuesday night and again be ready for occupancy. Lemke the suffocated convict, will be buried tomorrow. The prison inspectors under authority of the governor have authorized the warden to spare no expense in making the quarters comfortable. Over two hundred convicts remain here in the large paint shop adjoining the prison. The St. Paul companies left at 3:30 o'clock. Company K is held in reserve, owing to good services done on the night and morning following the fire. The Minneapolis militia companies arrived at 2:15. The convicts are all orderly.

A Society Event.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The annual charity ball for the aid of the Children's hospital, which was given tonight was a successful and brilliant affair. The attendance was very large and in-

cluded the most prominent society people of Washington. Among those present were all the justices of the supreme court and their families, members of the diplomatic corps, Speaker Carlisle and wife, General and Mrs. Sheridan, a large number of army and navy officers and their families, and many senators and representatives. President Arthur accompanied by his sister, Mrs. McElroy, and Secretary and Mrs. and Miss Frelinghuysen, arrived about 11 o'clock and held quite a reception in the ball room.

Burned to Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The Journal's Elk Horn, Wis., special says: At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Julia, a 6-year old daughter of Martin North, took a lamp and went to the cellar to get some apples. The lamp overturned, setting her clothes on fire. She ran out screaming, but the family was in a distant part of the house and did not hear her. The child ran to the well to get water, but fell just as she reached it. Her clothing was all consumed and she was horribly burned. A few minutes later she was discovered by the family to whom she managed to tell how it occurred, and then became unconscious, dying a few hours later.

Alleged Defaulters.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 28.—The Republican's Eldora special says: Ex-Treasurer Cowan, of Hardin county, was arrested at Freeport, Ill., and ex-Deputy Treasurer Race was also arrested at Cedar Rapids, charged with a defalcation of over \$8,000. Race is believed to be innocent. Cowan is supposed to have used last spring's vouchers a second time by changing the date.

Identified.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—M. T. Dayton, the insane man who shot himself on a train on the Panhandle road on Saturday, the particulars of which were given in a Pittsburg dispatch, is a farmer living near Modale, Harrison county, Iowa, where his family reside. Dayton was on his way to visit his father near Pittsburg.

Yankee Lobbyists.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—A Tribune special says that J. D. White, of Yankton, and others are in Washington looking after the prospects for early legislation for the admission of Dakota to statehood. White said today, "We have not much encouragement but shall stay here to furnish the facts and figures to help the cause along."

Hanged By a Mob.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—The Republican's Bozita (Col.) special: Frank Williams and John Gray, who shot and killed Owen Kutz in a saloon row on Saturday, were taken from the jail at 2 o'clock this morning by masked men and hanged to the rafters of a log shanty near by. Gray died game, but Williams pleaded for mercy, claiming that he shot in self-defense.

No Cheap Postage.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—In the house today it was stated that it was not the intention of the government to reduce the rate of postage on letters from three to two cents, and was not the intention to mature a scheme whereby the express business of the country could be carried on in connection with the postoffice business.

All Hands Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Reports of damages by the gale continue. The meteorological office reports it impossible to prepare forecasts for the north. The ship Juno, from Liverpool for Calcutta, has foundered in the Mersey. All hands, including twenty-five persons, were lost.

Chinese New Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Chinese New Year was celebrated at the Chinese legation this evening by a reception given by the Chinese minister, Cheng Liao Ju. It was attended by a large number of prominent persons.

The Jeannette Victims.

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—The bodies of the victims of the Jeannette arctic expedition have arrived here. The residents placed flowers and wreaths upon their biers.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Edward W. Mackey, of South Carolina, died this morning.

An Unfortunate Man.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—D. C. Barnes of this city seems to be one of the unfortunate. Two years ago he had both thumbs cut off with a circular saw, and last winter, while assisting a neighbor to move a stove up a flight of stairs, the support broke down, breaking his leg in two places. About five weeks ago, while in Bismarck, Dakota, a staggering fell, striking him on the top of the head, rendering him senseless for several days. In the meantime he was taken to Jamestown for treatment, and while there the big fire occurred, which burned all his clothing, trunk etc., he barely escaping. Upon his recovery he finds the company he has been working for has failed, and most of his summer's wages is lost thereby.

Want Bismarck Coal.

Clark County Review: "Judge Edgerton's decision, reversing the will of the people as expressed through the last legislature, if sustained by the supreme court, will be a great damage to all central Dakota, as it will have a tendency to stop the railroad building from this section toward Bismarck. Two surveys have been made this year since the location of the capital, and one other, the Worthington & Bismarck, will probably be made this fall, and one or more of them built next year with the capital at Bismarck. The advantage to central Dakota of direct connection with the coal fields west of Bismarck cannot be over-estimated. If this decision is sustained, and the capital goes back to Yankton, next year members of the legislature from central Dakota should be elected on a platform to remove the capital to some point in the northwest."

Work Commenced.

Pursuant to announcement, work was commenced Friday upon the ice house and storage warehouse to be erected by the Marquis de More. A site was selected on the south side of the track, east of the flouring mill, and between Eleventh and Twelfth street. Two buildings, each 4'x60, are to be erected, and both buildings will have cement floors, and be perfectly adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. B. B. Mason has taken the building contract, and will push the work to an early completion. The Bismarck storage house is the first of the large number to be built, and will soon be filled with dressed mountain beef.

ONE LITTLE "QUINOIDENOE"

That Seemed to Annoy the "Capper" and Proprietor of a Lottery Side Show.

"Did you go into the side show?" I asked of the countryman at Greeley, Colorado. "No, sir. I studied the oil paintings on the outside, but I didn't go in. I met a handsome looking man there near the side show, though, that seemed to take an interest in me. There was a lottery along with the show and he wanted me to go and throw for him."

"Capper, probably?" "Perhaps so. Anyhow, he gave me a dollar and told me to go and throw for him. "Why didn't he throw for himself?" "Oh, he said the lottery man knew him and wouldn't let him throw."

"Of course. Same old story. He saw you were a greeney, and got you to throw for him. He stood in with the game so that you drew a big prize for the capper, created a big excitement, and you and the crowd sailed in and lost all the money you had. I'll bet he was a man with a velvet coat and a moustache dyed a dead black and waxed as sharp as a canibic needle."

"Yes; that's his description to a dot. I wonder if he really did that a purpose." "Well, tell us about it. It does me good to hear a blamed fool tell how he lost his money. Don't you see that your awkward ways and general greenness struck the capper the first thing, and you not only threw away your own money, but two or three hundred other waxy-jawed pelicans saw you draw a big prize and thought it was yours, then they deposited what little they had, and everything was lovely."

"Well, I'll tell you how it was if it'll do any good and save other young men in the future. You see this capper, as you call him, gave me a \$1 bill to throw for him and I put it into my vest pocket so, along with the \$1 bill that father gave me. I always carry my money in my right hand vest pocket. Well, I sailed up to the game, big as old Jumbo himself and put a dollar into the game. As you say, I drew a big prize, \$20 and a silver cup. The man offered me \$5 for the cup and I took it."

"Then it flashed over my mind that I might have got my dollar and the other fellow's mixed, so I says to the proprietor, I will now invest a dollar for a gent who asked me to draw for him."

"Thereupon I took out the other dollar, and I'll be eternally chaffed if I didn't draw a brass knocker worth about two bits a bushel." I did not say anything for a long time. Then I asked him how the capper acted when he got his brass knocker.

"Well, he seemed pained and grieved about something, and he asked me if I hadn't time to go away into a quiet place where we could talk it over by ourselves, but he had a kind of a cruel, insincere look in his eye, and I said no, I believe I didn't care to, and that I was a poor conversationalist anyhow, and so I came away and left him looking at his brass knocker and kicking holes in the ground and using profane language."

"Afterward I saw him talking with the proprietor of the lottery and I feel somehow that they had lost confidence in me. I heard them speak of me in a jeering tone of voice, and one said as I passed by: 'There goes the meek-eyed rural convict now,' and he used a horrid oath at the same time. "If it hadn't been for that one little quincidence there would have been nothing to mar the enjoyment of the occasion."

The Horse-Cars of Paris.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.] An amusing feature of Paris to a foreigner is the horse-cars. The appearance of the car, driver, and conductor would almost assure one that they had been imported from America; but certain rules to be observed in running the cars very quickly remind him that he is in France. The cars are allowed to carry only a certain number of passengers—ten standing on the front platform, ten on the rear platform, and as many in the car as are allowed to have seats. These inside pay 50 centimes (10 cents), and those outside 25 centimes. When a car has its complement the gates are shut, a sign is hung out reading "complet," and no one can enter. During the busy time of the day, between 5 and 6 o'clock, when crowds are waiting for a car, it is necessary to apply at the office for a numbered ticket.

For instance, say you applied and received No. 21. You wait for a car, and the driver, when ready, commences to call une, deux, trois, and so on until he reaches your number, when you must be ready to enter; if not you must procure another ticket and wait your turn again. The system has its advantages as well as disadvantages, and the French think it a great thing; but the amusing part of it to foreigners is the calling of the numbers, and unless one is pretty well up in French he is very apt to get left, and has to go and get another ticket.

Instead of ringing a bell like our conductors they use a kind of horn, which is attached to the dash-board and blown by a rubber ball which the driver presses. The sound, which is not unlike that of a cow-horn, can be heard distinctly for a block. It is not objectionable unless the instrument happens to be out of order, and then it is very unmusical. The cars are a great convenience, and are very liberally patronized. One sees in them the economy of the French people as a class, very finely dressed ladies standing on the platform to save 5 cents. Economy is observable everywhere in France, and there is much truth in the aphorism that "the people could live on what the Americans waste."

Our Illiteracy Greater Than That of the Old World.

[Demorest's Monthly.]

It is said that we spend in this country \$100,000,000 per annum on education. This includes, of course, our costly colleges as well as our economical common schools. Yet somehow we are far ahead of certain other nations in the matter of illiteracy. In 1870, 14 per cent. of our whole nation could not write. In 1880, this percentage was reduced to only 12 per cent. Of the 38,761,000 persons over 10 years old, 5,000,000 cannot read, and 6,239,000 cannot write. Over half of this 6,000,000 are colored people. Of our whole population 17 per cent. are illiterate. In Germany or Switzerland barely 2 per cent. of the population cannot read or write. These in Europe art and technical schools for making lads skillful workmen are very common. They are almost unknown in the United States. The fact is our state schools should be supplemented by some national effort on the part of the general government, to train our population not only in reading and writing, but in learning how to work and earn a livelihood. We should be in the van and not in the rear in this matter of popular education.

Experiments in Photography.

[Scientific American.]

Recently some valuable experiments in photographing the larynx and soft palate at the instant of singing have been made. A powerful electric light was thrown into the throat, the subject then sang a note, and the actual position of the vocal ligaments, uvula, etc., was photographed instantaneously.

Joaquin Miller's New Story: "You can live as many lives in New York as you have money to pay for."

